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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

Vol. XXIX

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, DECEMBER 19, 1903

No. 25



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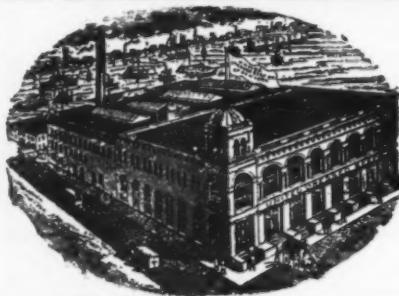
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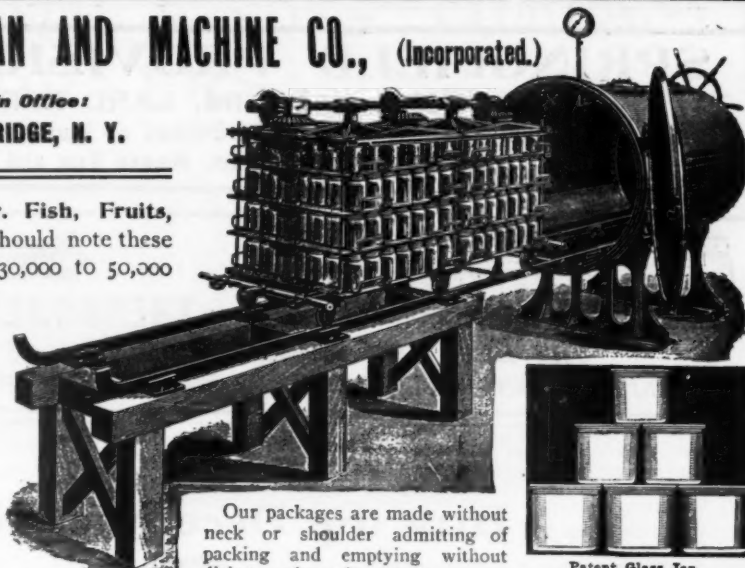
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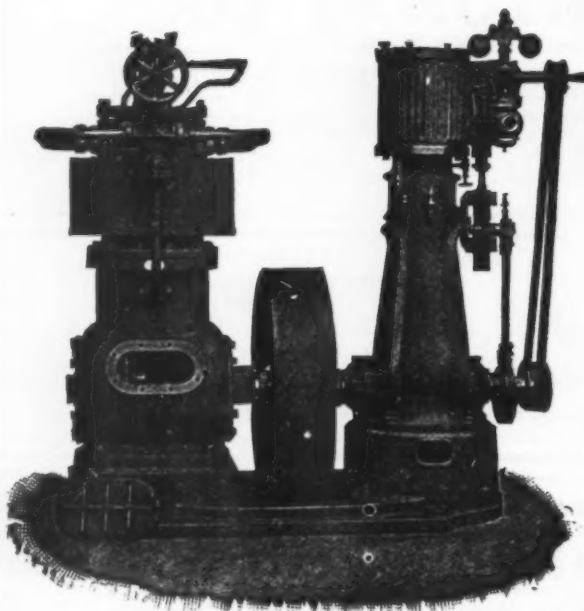
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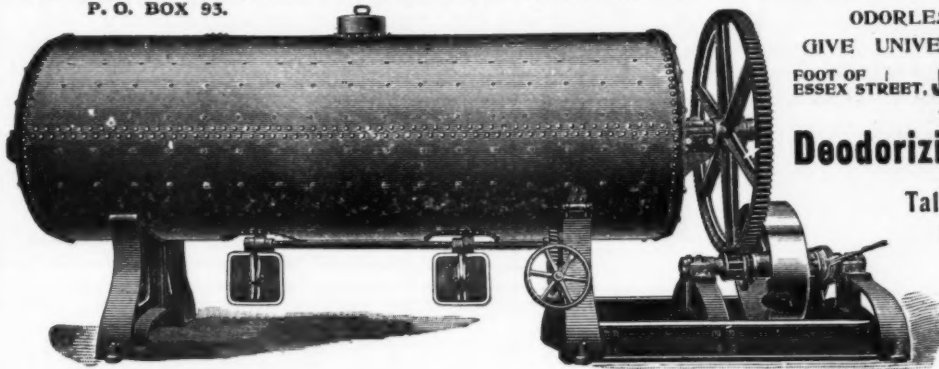
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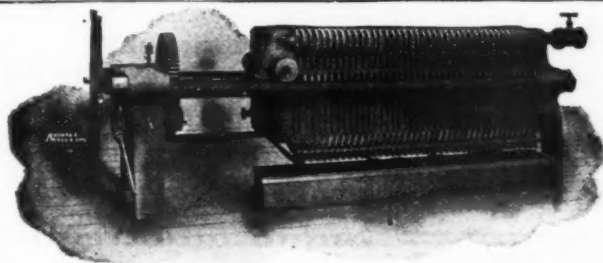
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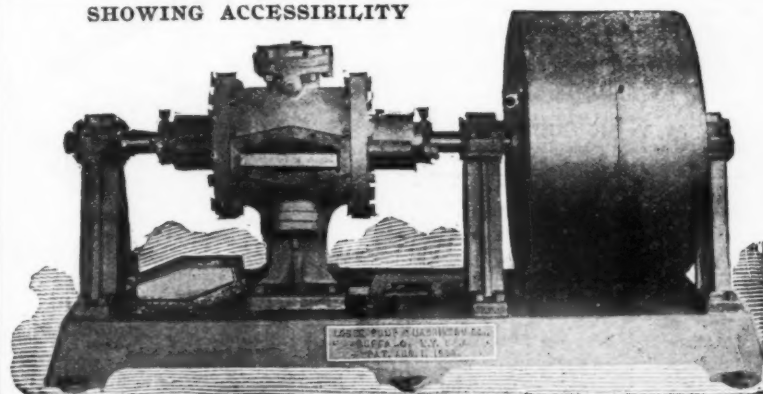
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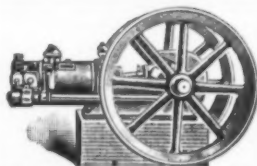
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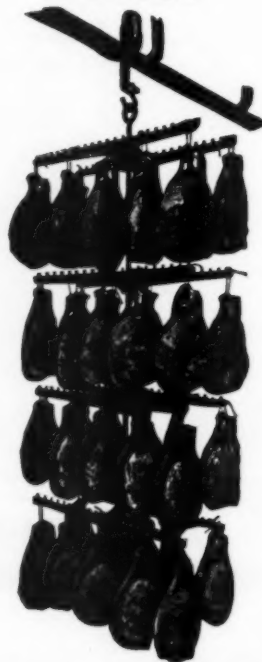
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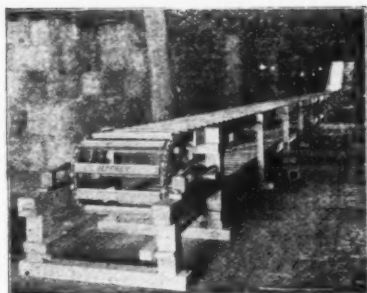
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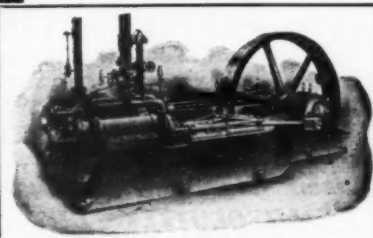
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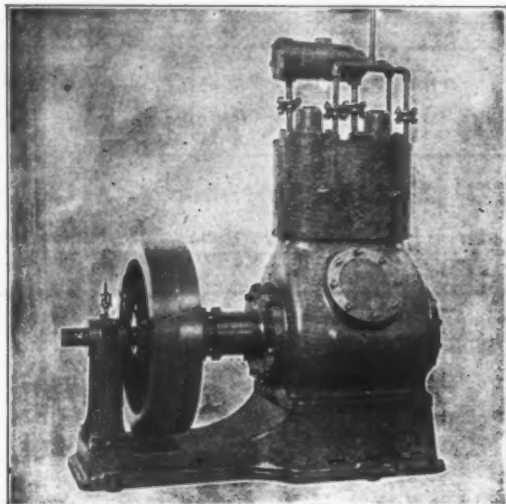
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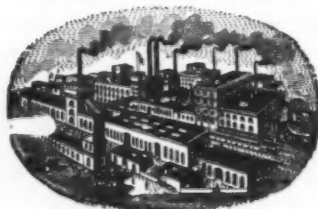
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ST. LOUIS—Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.—Larkin & Scheffer Chemical Co.

CHICAGO—A. Magnus Sons Co.—Fuller & Fuller Co.

ATLANTA—Fred. W. Wolf Co.

MILWAUKEE—Baumbach-Reichel Co.

DETROIT—Michigan Ammonia Works.

CINCINNATI—Herman Goeppert & Co.

KANSAS CITY—Conley & Kennedy.

NEW ORLEANS—The Parker-Blake Co., Ltd.

HOUSTON—Southwestern Oil Co.

SAN FRANCISCO—Pacific Ammonia & Chemical Co.—Geo. Herrmann Co.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

(Copyright, 1901, by the Food Trade Publishing Co.)

Vol. XXIX.

New York and Chicago, December 19, 1903.

No 25.

ARMOUR BUILDS NEW SHOPS.

It is stated that Armour & Co. will build new shops and barns on West 47th street, Chicago, Ill.

MEXICAN COLD STORAGE EXTENSION.

The Mexican Cold Storage Company, of Mexico City, Mex., is about to double the capacity of its ice factory. It will also install a water distilling plant.

DON'T LIKE THE ELKINS LAW.

The cold storage and warehousemen who met in Washington, D. C., week before last were of the opinion that their interests were hindered and curbed by the Elkins law, and that they fared better from the railroads.

A HIGH HOG.

A Poland-China yearling boar enticed an offer of \$1,000 for himself at Chicago the other day. The owner declined to sell him. He was a product of Tennessee. E. C. Shofner, of Shelbyville, bred and owns the fine porcine.

GETTING ARMOUR'S NEW PLANT UP.

Armour & Co.'s big new Sioux City, Ia., plant will be ready for opening in May, 1904. Work on it is now being pushed to that end. The plant will cost in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000 and be twice as capacious as the plant which was burned.

MAKE LAND FED BEEF.

Secretary Wilson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has come to the conclusion that beet pulp is a good feed for cattle. It is said to be very nutritious. He is encouraging the farmers to make their lands produce beef as well as vegetables and other produce.

THINKS OLD LAW CONSTITUTIONAL.

Judge Reid, of Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, has decided in the oleomargarine case against the county commissioners that the butterine law is constitutional. The county commissioners admitted the use of oleo in the county home, but concluded that the law forbidding its use was unconstitutional, and that a county poor house is not a charitable institution under the law. Judge Reid holds the law constitutional and applicable to poor houses. He adjudged the commissioners guilty and imposed an aggregate fine of \$100 and costs of suit.

LABOR BULLDOZING THE MEAT TRADE.

There is little doubt that the amalgamated labor organizations are planning a general tie up of the stock yards at Chicago and other places, if necessary, to carry certain points in their general programme in the country. The trick is to hammer the centers to encompass the circumference.

DISCOURAGED PACKING COMPANY.

Fort Worth advices state that the cattle raisers who met there in convention did not confer with the Independent Packing Company, whose officials had a contemporaneous meeting in the Texas city. It transpired that the new packinghouse move was not encouraged at the Fort Worth convention.

CATTLEMAN TO PAY \$1,500,000.

Grant G. Gillette, the big absconding Kansas cattleman who fled to Mexico a few years ago, leaving about \$1,500,000 debts behind him, has become tired of his foreign residence and wishes to come back to the United States. He says that he will pay all of his debts. He says that he has been successful in mining.

LOW PRICED HEREFORDS.

A bunch of 50 registered Hereford cattle sold at auction on the Sunny Slope farm at Emporia, Kan., last week brought no more than ordinary beef cattle. The finest of the lot was knocked down at \$200. Prominent Hereford breeders were there from various parts of the country. It is a bad year for beef breeds.

HOLDING THEIR STOCK BACK.

There can be little doubt that stock raisers have been holding their cattle back for the chance of a better market next year. They are well equipped for the winter, and feel that the spring market will open with a better demand for beef and beef cattle, so they are carrying their herds. There will be less of "baby beef."

THE CHEAPEST BEEF YEAR.

This has been the cheapest beef meat year for five years. It has been made solely by the stock demand for meats of this class and the consequent low prices of cattle. Neither of these conditions are justified by the cattle available or the financial condition. It is simply a reaction from the "yellow" journalism of last year.

SYMPTOMS OF CAR SCARCITY.

There is an apparent scarcity of freight cars in some parts of the country. In the East it delays food movement. In the West it is interfering with the the movement of both live and dead meats. Cattle and sheep are being slowly shifted. The sudden snow held up trains a bit, but not enough to account for the delays and clogs complained of.

BUT LITTLE COLORED OLEOMARGARINE

Of the 67,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine sold in this country during the year only 2,000,000 pounds were colored. This shows that the manufacturers have complied with the law. The colored product paid the 10c. per pound tax for the right to be sold, while the artificially colored, renovated and other bum butters paid no tax. What is the sense of it?

FARMERS HOLDING SEED

The demand for fertilizer tags at Atlanta, Ga., is not large as yet. This may mean, and evidently does mean, that the farmer's, disliking the lower price of seed and the higher price of fertilizers, are holding their seed for manuring and will not buy as much guano as formerly. Atlanta sales of fertilizer would be a fair test of this feeling and fact.

BEEF \$250,000,000 CHEAPER.

The difference between the wholesale prices of carcass beef this year and 1902 was \$250,000,000. The cost was that much less in 1903, based upon the prices of packinghouse beef as sold through the metropolitan refrigerators to butchers. It is claimed by the livestock men that the total shrinkage in all livestock values has been \$750,000,000 for the period named.

BEEF NEWS REHASHED.

The New York "Herald" has been working over its old "beef trust" copy, and got slightly mixed. The "arbitrator" is non est. The firms named would be glad to do the business stated. They might not object to the magic plan which it is claimed collects the amount due from delinquent butchers. In fact, the "Herald" is inexplicable, even to its contemporaries, who have long since declined to follow its lead. It is rather early for the rehash of copy when the woods are so full of live news for live papers.

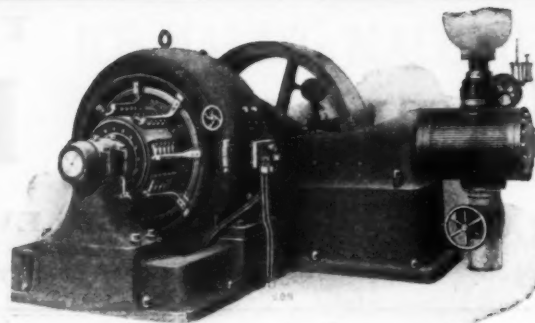
Perhaps You Have a Doubt

Are skeptical about this matter of electric drive, which enjoys the favor of the discerning
We would like to hear your doubts, feel certain that a recital of

THE GOODNESS OF NORTHERN APPARATUS WILL DISPELL DOUBT

Generator Bulletin, No. 2230

Northern Electrical Mfg. Co., Madison, Wis., U.S.A.
ENGINEERS MANUFACTURERS



Northern Generator-Ames Engine

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RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA.

The Senate has passed the Cuban reciprocity treaty, after two years of tinkering. The treaty should help the trade between the two republics and draw closer their commercial bonds.

"FAKE" BUTTER MERCHANTS.

Some commission crooks have been unearthed in Columbus, O. They professed to be good hotel and restaurant customers for farm produce, such as butter, milk and the like. After fleecing the nearby farmers out of about \$30,000, they were unearthed. They operated in Long Island, N. Y., for awhile. They were finally haled to court and are likely to have the law meted out to them.

GAME STORAGE CASE.

The State of New York has finally lost the Arctic Freezing Company bird storage cases. A couple of years ago the game wardens raided this company's freezer in New York City and other warehouses and sought to recover \$2,000,000 in penalties for the illegal storage of game. The court has decided that the storage in freezers of game that comes from without the State is not illegal. That seems reasonable and sensible.

INDUSTRIAL HOME CATTLE.

A generous Georgian of means has given the Georgia Industrial Home a head of Durham cattle. His name has not transpired. Dr. W. E. Munford, who conducts the home near Macon, Ga., intends to develop stock breeding as part of the charitable enterprise which he heads. He will also try to make the experiment an industrial example to the Georgia and other Southern farmers.

AMERICAN PRODUCTS IN TURIN.

Americans have the monopoly of the trade here in sewing machines, typewriters and cash registers. I am often agreeably surprised to find many American products in this market, such as canned meats and other articles of food. I have seen but one sample of crackers, and am of the opinion that these, with the proper push, would find a good market here.—From United States Consul Cuneo, Turin, Italy.

HIGH FRESH AND STALE EGGS.

Sometimes cheap eggs interfere with the consumption of meat, but that is not at this time. Just now eggs—real fresh eggs—are a luxury and are selling as high as 45c. per dozen. Country districts in the South sell Xmas eggs as high as 60c. per dozen. Rotten eggs have sold—in Australia during election times—as high as \$1.25 per dozen. The unpopular politician created the market for the State stock. But fresh eggs are now worth up to 45c. per doz. at Syracuse, N. Y.

GOOD XMAS BEEF.

Christmas beef is fetching from 4c. to 10c. per pound less on the hoof this year than it did last year. The public taste is drifting away from the old fad, or the shrewd beef man is taking advantage of the fad to rush in good commercial beef on it. The fact is that very few sensational steers have been bought this year, though most of the Xmas beef has commanded from 50 to 75 per cent. more than good prime cornfed cattle are fetching in the pens for abattoir purposes.

THE DAIRY GOAT.

The United States Department of Agriculture has decided to study the goat from a dairy point of view. To this end an expert will be sent to Europe to study the milch goat. The Swiss cheese and condensed milk industry rests largely upon the goat. Italy and Germany also have an important goat dairy industry. The milk of the goat is a hardy and profitable animal. Specimens will be collected for exhibition at St. Louis.

SOME SOUTH AMERICAN EXPORTS.

The exports from Montevideo during the first eight months of 1903, as published in the "Review of the River Plate" of October 3, 1903, were as follows.

Dry oxides, number.....	618,959
Salted oxides, number.....	562,518
Hair, bales.....	1,041
Wool, bales.....	78,593
Sheepskins, bales.....	9,343
Beef, tons.....	11,186
Tallow, pipes.....	14,781
Tallow, hogsheads.....	12,529
Maize, hogsheads.....	115,647
Bones and ash, hogsheads.....	112,317
Do., tons.....	9,226
Cattle, head.....	2,191
Sheep, head.....	10,362

HOW TO KILL GEESE.

The method of killing geese and ducks employed in Germany and sanctioned by the Anti-Cruelty Society is to first stun the bird by a sharp blow on the head with subsequent piercing of the first vertebra. The bleeding occurs rapid and is complete.

EYE ON BRAZILIAN TRADE.

The United States and Great Britain are in an earnest hunt for the Brazilian trade. This country is looking out for its end of the search by putting on a line of steamers to ply between New York and Rio Grande do Sul. The Brazilian Cold Storage and Development Company is one of the forms which the British capitalist takes an interest in—the development of English trade with Brazil.

BEEF FEEDERS ARE SHY.

There seems to be little disposition to launch into the cattle and sheep feeding business under present conditions. Feeders and feed are too high in proportion to the present market for finished beef cattle. Feeder stock is low enough, but feed stuffs are dear and the consumptive market for carcass meats will not permit a higher market for beef steers. The feeder has found by the experience of the past year that he must figure more closely on the cost and profit of prime beef production upon range frames.

PROSPECTS GOOD FOR ICE HARVEST.

It is estimated that it will require a harvest of 4,000,000 tons of ice to fill the ice houses on the Hudson River and its tributaries this winter. The prospect for a full crop was never better at this time of the year. Navigation closed so early that the ice fields were not broken up, as last year, by the boats cutting through them. Reports from all over the country show most favorable conditions. In some localities 10 and 12 inches of ice has already been housed in quantity. The houses on the Kennebec and Penobscot are empty and a full harvest will be necessary to fill them. Weather conditions have so far been all that could be desired to make the heart of the natural iceman glad with hope of a prospective bountiful supply for the demands of the coming year.

TREATMENT OF OLIVE OIL CAKE.

(Continued from Dec. 12.)

The heavy particles formed by the debris of the kernels are precipitated to the bottom of the basin, while the lighter particles are carried off by the water and escape from an overflow, to be collected in a series of basins, which succeed each other at different elevations and have siphon communications with each other. By this arrangement the liquid from the middle of one basin is discharged into the bottom of the next lower basin. The particles most rich in oil float to the surface of these basins, where they are collected with a large skimmer. The debris of the kernels, which has fallen to the bottom of the first basin by its own weight, is eventually collected and burned. The particles, rich in oil, which have been skimmed down from the various basins are poured into a boiler with the water taken from the last of the basins, as even this water contains particles of oil. The liquid is boiled for a number of hours, and when the white color of the escaping steam and the thickness of the paste indicate that the process has been continued sufficiently long, the contents of the boilers are poured into scourtins similar to those used in an ordinary oil press, and they are subjected to pressure by ordinary means. The oil flows out and is gathered into tubs, from which it is subsequently skimmed. It is estimated that the oil cake resulting from the treatment of 600 kilograms (1,322.7 pounds) of ordinary olives, upon being manipulated in a paste mill such as is here described, will yield from 8 to 10 liters (8.4 to 10.5 quarts) of oil. This oil is deep in color, thick, and is used for industrial purposes. The pulp remaining in the scourtins of the paste mill still contains above 10 per cent. of its own weight in oil, and it may be sold to manufacturers of oil by chemical process or used for feeding purposes.

The oil extracted by the sulphate-of-carbon process has always a disagreeable taste and odor. This may be minimized by agitation with from 10 to 12 per cent. of alcohol. After a period of repose, the oil is decanted, having been relieved of its odor. The alcohol is then distilled, rectified, and can be again used.

Clarification and Filtration Processes.

The pressed oils are always thick and heavy, and are very frequently sold in that state to refiners, who know the trade and have facilities for finally packing the product in cans or bottles and reaching the ultimate consumer. It is probably true that patience, frequent decantation, and careful filtration will produce a comestible oil of the highest type, but manufacturers operating upon a large scale in many cases find it advantageous to assist filtration by the use of acids and alkalis. The clarification is commenced, and to a large extent completed, by simple repose. The liquid is drawn into huge jars, of a form which I have never seen in the United States, or into tin reservoirs and then decanted a number of times. If this is done with care, there is no reason why the resultant oil should not be absolutely clear, limpid, and merchantable. The heavy matter precipitated contains oil and is of commercial value.

Oil destined for foreign markets should

certainly be filtered, after having been decanted. Methods of filtration are fully discussed in my report printed in *Advance Sheets No. 1,361*, wherein I described paper and cotton filtering devices.

The complete clarification of comestible oil results from the use of citric or tannic acid, but resort to these methods is unusual unless the material is inferior in grade. A solution of tannic acid is prepared as follows: Two kilograms (4.4 pounds) of ground oak bark are placed for two or three days in 10 liters (10.6 quarts) of water. The bark must be frequently stirred and the liquid filtered before being used. If citric acid is desired, the juice of twelve ordinary lemons should be mixed with an equal quantity of water. This liquid should also be filtered before being used. Either acid solution is poured very slowly into the oil, which in the meantime is agitated with a small osier broom. At the end of twenty-four hours the acid will have completed its work. The limpid oil mounts to the surface and the impurities are precipitated. The oil is decanted and prepared for the market.

The industrial oils are purified by the use of sulphuric acid. The process consists in the agitation of the oil, into which has been poured 2 per cent. of its weight of sulphuric acid at 60° C. and a quantity of water. The mixture is allowed to repose, and is then decanted and filtered by ordinary processes. If the oil be heated to 60° or 70° C., the proportion of sulphuric acid may be reduced to as little as one-half of 1 per cent. If industrial oils are to be purified by the use of potash or soda, the rule is to pour into the oil a weak alkaline lye, the liquid being then vigorously mixed. After repose the liquid forms in three strata—the alkaline solution appears at the bottom, the clarified oil at the top, and in the middle is a stratum in emulsion. The upper layer is removed, and to the middle layer is added another quantity of the alkaline solution, the product being again beaten and allowed to repose, whereupon it forms three strata, as before. The operation is repeated until the bottom layer is but slightly troubled. The oil is then decanted and filtered, after repose.

The mode of purification depends somewhat upon the ultimate use of the oil. Those oils clarified by the use of alkalis are more useful for lubricating purposes than those which have been treated with acids. The latter are always more or less acid, and are more liable to attack the metal.

However well the work of clarification may be executed, olive oil will always in time leave a deposit upon the bottom of the receptacle, and, to prevent this precipitated matter from affecting the quality, occasional decantations are always necessary. These decantations should always be undertaken, if possible, when the temperature is mild and the weather fine—in autumn or spring. When the barometer is low, the precipitated matter manifests a disposition to mount toward the surface and trouble the liquid. Abandoned to itself without precautions, the best of olive oil will become rancid. This alteration is due to the absorption of oxygen by the liquid.

The amount of absorption depends largely upon the degree of contact with the air. It is to be remarked, furthermore, that olive oil is a very delicate product and absorbs very readily the odor of any object placed in its proximity. Once acquired, these odors can never be wholly removed. It is of the highest importance, then, that the oil shall be stored in a cool, dry, and thoroughly ventilated chamber and sheltered from any sudden variation of temperature. A northern exposure is recommended for an oil cellar.

In the good old days, French olive oil was always stored in the huge earthenware jars, even now seen in many of the retail shops, about 4 feet tall and somewhat the shape of an egg. Over the mouths of these jars is usually spread a clean piece of linen, over which is the cover proper of the jar. Nowadays, the less fragile tin reservoirs are preferred. Whatever be the receptacle in which the oil is stored, absolute cleanliness is necessary. Once emptied these receptacles must be cleaned with lye in order that every trace of oil may be removed. In this region, before refilling the jars which have contained oil, good housewives are in the habit of rubbing the inner surface with a pippin which has been cut in two. It is thought that the oil absorbs the light and agreeable perfume.

Wooden barrels should be used only for the shipment of olive oil in large quantities; the wood communicates a disagreeable taste, which can be removed. The oil shipped from Marseilles for comestible purposes almost invariably goes forward either in bottles or in tin cans. Zinc and copper as recipients are absolutely proscribed.

THE RENOVATED BUTTER FRAUD.

The probable reason for the dealers' objection to the word "renovated" on such butter when it is marketed is stated by a Michigan newspaper as follows:

"As there is a difference of from six to seven cents a pound in the wholesale prices of the renovated creamery grades, it is stated that some retailers who care more for the extra profit than they do for business honor are selling this grade for creamery."

That is a violation of the laws of Michigan, and any dealer so offending is liable to discover that the few extra cents he may make on a pound of butter by this method will not go very far in paying his fine and other costs if he should ever be caught.

In the renovated article the butter of various degrees of worth is first reduced by a water melting process to the oil or oleo. This, it is claimed, takes out oil impurities. Then it is placed in a churn with milk and cream to be turned into a butter, which, it is said, so closely resembles the creamery article that only an expert can discern the difference.

This alkaloid product is worse than the worst oleomargarine ever had a chance to be.

WILL HAVE LIVE STOCK INSPECTION.

The officials of the Union Stock Yards, of Denver, Colo., have made application to the United States Government for the establishment of a regular system of live stock inspection there, such as is carried out at the other live stock centers of the country. The Secretary of Agriculture has approved, and Dr. C. H. Zink has been instructed to inaugurate the work as soon as practicable.

CALL FOR CONVENTION.

To the Members of the National Livestock Association and all others interested in the livestock industry.

Complying with the orders of the Executive Committee, we have the honor to advise you that the Seventh Annual Convention of the National Livestock Association will convene in the Marquam Grand Theatre, January 12, 1904, and continue through as many sessions as the business may require.

Delegates will be admitted according to the provisions of the constitution, as follows:

Each State, territorial, county or local range association of cattle, sheep, horse or swine-breeders may appoint one delegate for every 10,000 head of stock, or part thereof, represented by the members of such organization.

The governors of each State and Territory may appoint three delegates-at-large.

Each feeders' and breeders' association may appoint one delegate-at-large and one for every twenty-five members or part thereof.

In counties where there is no regular livestock organization, the County Commissioners may appoint one delegate from among the stock men of said county.

Each State or Territorial Livestock Sanitary Board may appoint three delegates.

Each State Board of Agriculture or agricultural college may appoint one delegate.

Each livestock commission merchants' exchange may appoint one delegate-at-large and one for each twenty-five members thereof.

Each stock yards company may appoint one delegate.

Each railway and transportation company may appoint one delegate.

Each chamber of commerce may appoint one delegate for every 100 members.

Each dairymen's association may appoint one delegate.

Each State irrigation association may appoint one delegate.

An alternate may be appointed for every delegate.

Any bona fide stockman engaged in breeding, feeding, trading or handling livestock may become a member of this association by the payment of an initiation fee of \$10 and an annual due of \$10.

Delegates may be appointed from Canada and the Republic of Mexico, but in all cases, except those from State and county, the requirements regarding membership must be complied with.

All associations, Governors and County Commissioners are requested to send the names and postoffice addresses of their delegates to the secretary as soon as named, in order that the roll may be promptly and properly arranged.

Railway Rates.

For this occasion the railroads have made the following unusually low rates from points west of Chicago:

New Orleans, \$70.30; Memphis, \$62.75; Cair, \$62.15; Houston, Tex., \$60.75; Mineola, Tex., \$57.45; St. Louis, \$57.50; Chicago, \$61.50; Missouri river points, including St. Paul, \$50; Denver and common points, including Cheyenne and El Paso, Tex., \$45; from all other points in this territory, one lowest first-class fare for the round trip.

For territory south of the Ohio and Poto-

mac and east of the Mississippi rivers a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip has been made. From all points east of St. Louis and Chicago to Buffalo and north of the Ohio river, 80 per cent. of double the one-way first-class fare for the round trip will be in force. Selling dates for these tickets are January 6, 7, 8 and 9, with final return limit January 31, 1904. A reduced rate of \$13.50 from Portland to San Francisco has been made, so that any one desiring to stop off at all points of interest may do so.

Stop-over permits will be granted on the return trip on application to the joint agency in Portland.

There will be introduced resolutions restricting the forest reserves; also the usual anti-trust resolutions. The shoddy and other important measures will be gone over.

The following resolution will also be threshed out:

To Make Stock Trains Move.

"Resolved, That legislation should be enacted by the National Congress compelling the movement of stock trains at a minimum speed of twenty miles per hour from loading point to destination, exclusive of stops for feed and water, and that such trains shall have the right-of-way over trains loaded with dead freight.

"Resolved, That the National Livestock Association hereby respectfully memorialize the Fifty-eighth Congress to enact legislation conferring upon the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to determine upon full hearing under the provisions of the 'Act to Regulate Commerce,' what change shall be made in rate or practice found to be discriminative or unreasonable. Such determination to be immediately operative, and so to continue until overruled by the court."

To Make Good Natural Beef.

So, also will these resolutions:

"Resolved, That between the irrigated farms and the non-irrigated grazing lands of the West there is produced all the material for making the choicest of commercial food meat, all that is lacking is an accurate knowledge as to the proper methods and proportions in which to combine these existing elements, and the National Government is urged to assist in conducting the necessary experiments to show the Western stockmen how to make meat of the products of the Western ranch and range."

The Organization.

For mutual protection it has become the policy of all industries to organize. It must be conceded that in a national organization the livestock industry of the nation can accomplish more than by individual efforts. The history of this organization will demonstrate this fact. The work is in your hands, and upon your determination and successful efforts, to a great extent, depends the future of the livestock industry. Unless the association receives this support, it will be impossible for it to attain the measure of success desired. The cost of maintaining a national organization is insignificant, the assessments being but one-twentieth of one cent per head. If you or your local association are not members of the National As-

sociation you are earnestly requested to make application immediately, in order that you may be represented at the coming meeting. Blanks for this purpose and all information may be had by addressing the secretary at Portland, Ore.

We desire to impress upon you the supreme importance of delegates being appointed under this call who will attend this meeting and give the matters under discussion their serious consideration.

The citizens of Portland have raised a generous sum, and are arranging to entertain all delegates in a handsome manner.

Immediately on arriving in Portland you should register with the secretary at headquarters, Portland Hotel, or the theater, when you will be provided with badges admitting you to Convention Hall, and coupon tickets for all entertainments given by the citizens.

Be sure and ask for rates to the National Livestock Convention, January 11-15, 1904. If your local agent cannot give you full information as to dates of sale, etc., write the secretary of the association.

JNO. W. SPRINGER, President.

CHAS. F. MARTIN, Secretary.

CATTLE INSPECTOR FOR ATLANTA.

There is before the City Council of Atlanta, Ga., an ordinance providing for the appointment of a live stock inspector for the city. Speaking of the need for such an official, Alderman T. D. Longino, the father of the proposed law, says:

"Atlanta is the only city in the country of any size," that allows cattle pens within the city limits. If we have a stock inspector, a union stock yard will be necessary, where all the cattle can be carried for an inspection before it is sold. In this way all diseased cows and hogs and other cattle can be rejected and the people will be given protection. My ordinance will provide that no cattle pens be allowed within the city limits. This is very important, as it is very hard to keep these pens clean and sanitary. A union stock yard is what we need with a live stock inspector who shall examine every head of cattle on foot."

Alderman Longino's ordinance will provide that the stock inspector be appointed by the Board of Health.

THE NEW SWIFT STOCK.

In regard to the forthcoming issue by Swift & Company of \$10,000,000 of new stock and the notice to shareholders regarding it, an officer of the packing company says. "There ought not to be any pressure upon the market for our securities. The new stock to be issued is absolutely essential to the growth of our business. Moreover, it will give the company many sources of profit heretofore held by outside concerns. The new capital will not be put out all at once. We shall offer it to the stockholders, which action is virtually compulsory, but it matters very little whether or not they take a share of it. Application has been made by strong interests in the company to take all or any part of the new stock."

NEW NATIONAL FOOD BILL

The following is the text of the revived "Hepburn Pure Food Bill" which was introduced into the House on Tuesday of last week. It is virtually the same as the McCumber Senate bill in its essential features.

The introduction into any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from any foreign country, or shipment to any foreign country, of any article of food or drugs which is adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of this Act, is hereby prohibited; and any person who shall so ship or deliver for shipment, or who shall so receive, or who, having received, shall deliver, in original unbroken packages, for pay or otherwise, or offer to deliver to any other person, any such article so adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, or any person who shall sell or offer for sale in the District of Columbia or the Territories of the United States such adulterated, mixed, misbranded, or imitated foods or drugs, or export or offer to export the same to any foreign country, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for such offense be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars for the first offense and for each subsequent offense not exceeding three hundred dollars or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

The Director of the Bureau of Chemistry and Foods shall make, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, examinations of specimens of foods and drugs offered for sale in original unbroken packages in the District of Columbia, in any Territory, or in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or produced, or from any foreign country, or intended for shipment to any foreign country, which may be collected from time to time in various parts of the country. If it shall appear from any such examination that any of the provisions of this Act have been violated, the Secretary of Agriculture shall at once certify the facts to the proper United States District Attorney, with a copy of the results of the analysis, duly authenticated by the analyst under oath.

The term "drug," as used in this Act, shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia for internal or external use. The term "food," as used herein, shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment by man or domestic animals, whether simple, mixed, or compound. The term "misbranded," as used herein, shall apply to all drugs, or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label or which shall bear any statement regarding the ingredients or substances contained in such article, which statement shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug products which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

For the purposes of this Act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated: In case of drugs:

First. If, when a drug is sold under or by

a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia official at the time of the investigation.

Second. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard under which it is sold.

Third. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

In the case of confectionery:

If it contain terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substances or poisonous colors or flavors, or other ingredients deleterious or detrimental to health.

In the case of food:

First. If any substance or substances has or have been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Second. If any substance or substances has or have been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted, so that the product, when sold, shall deceive or tend to deceive the purchaser.

Fourth. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

Fifth. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

Sixth. If it contain any added poisonous ingredient which may render such article injurious to the health.

Seventh. If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so.

Eighth. If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter: Provided, That an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated in the following cases:

First. In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food, under their own distinctive names, and not included in definition fourth of this section.

Second. In the case of articles labeled, branded, or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are mixtures, compounds, combinations, imitations, or blends: Provided, That the same shall be labeled, branded or tagged so as to show the character and constituents thereof; And, provided further, That nothing in this Act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods which contain no unwholesome added ingredient to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this Act may require to secure freedom from adulteration or imitation: Provided, further, That no dealer shall be convicted under the provisions of this Act when he is able to prove a written guaranty of purity, in a form approved by the Secretary of Agriculture as

published in his rules and regulations, signed by the manufacturer or the party or parties from whom he has purchased said articles: Provided, also, That said guarantor or guarantors reside in the United States. Said guaranty shall contain the full name and address of the party or parties making the sale to the dealer, and said party or parties shall be amenable to the prosecutions, fines and other penalties which would attach in due course to the dealer under the provisions of this Act.

Sections 8 and 9 provide for the compulsory furnishing of samples.

CAR LOT HOGS DRESS HIGH.

Not to be surpassed in the cooling rooms, the sweepstakes carload of hogs in the car lot classes of swine in the International contest dressed out at Swift & Company's plant the extraordinary high percentage of 84.01 of salable pork. This load, which won the blue ribbon in its class and the purple sweepstakes over all, was exhibited by J. T. Ames, Buckingham, Ia., and were pure-bred Poland-Chinas. Swift & Company take a great deal of pride in the fact that this load was fed on their digester tankage. There were 52 hogs in the load, that weighed on the average 365 pounds and sold at \$3.85. The carload of 54 exhibited by Robert Blakely, Pre-Emption, Ill., averaged 360 pounds and dressed out \$2.09 per cent. Another load of 50 hogs sent in by Henry Kruse, Hale, Ia., averaged 364 pounds and dressed out 79.09 per cent. This includes all that were purchased by Swift & Company and without exception makes a very creditable showing.—Daily Drovers' Journal.

BEEF CASE UP IN JANUARY.

The United States Supreme Court will, in January, take up the beef case, which is to test the validity of the Kansas Anti-Trust Law, which was passed by the Legislature of that State in 1898. This law defines a trust as follows:

A trust is a combination of capital, skill or acts, by two or more persons, firms, corporations, or associations of persons, or either two or more of them, for either any or all of the following purposes:

To increase or reduce the price of merchandise, produce or commodities.

To prevent competition in the manufacture, making, transportation, sale or purchase of merchandise, produce or commodities or to prevent competition in aids to commerce.

To fix any standard or figure, whereby its price to the public shall be, in any manner, controlled or established, any article or commodity of merchandise, produce or commerce intended for sale, use or consumption in this State.

A BEEF MONGREL TOOK PRIZE.

A striking feature of the late International Livestock Exposition at Chicago was the fact that a mixed-breed steer took first honors. He was half Hereford, quarter Shorthorn and quarter Holstein. He is what cattlemen would call a rich-blooded mongrel. The stockmen were amazed at the fact and find in it a breeders' lesson. "Challenger" has thus upset all traditions by making a beef champion out of beef and dairy blood.

OIL AND CAKE IN FRANCE.

(From United States Consul Thackara, Havre, France.)

During 1902 France imported 109,260 tons of oil cake and meal of all sorts, against 116,968 tons in 1901 and 111,860 tons in 1900. The imports for the first eight months of 1903, 1902, and 1901 were 85,225 tons, 71,573 tons, and 72,639 tons, respectively.

A large portion of the imports comes from Russia, from which country, besides other kinds of oil cake, is imported a linseed cake very rich in oil, which is extracted in France by treatment with bisulphide of carbon. The receipts from Russia in 1902 were 39,362 tons.

The United States participated to the extent of about 20 to 25 per cent. in the total importation of oil cake into France, the amounts received from the United States being 24,052 tons in 1902, 21,702 tons in 1901, and 27,736 tons in 1900. For the first eight months of 1903 the imports of oil cake from the United States were 14,320 tons, against 16,876 tons during the same period in 1902 and 11,952 tons in 1901. No classification is made in the custom house statistics of the different kinds of cake which come into France; but while more American corn cake has been imported this year, the quantities of linseed cake are probably about the same as in former years, and those of cotton seed oil cake considerably less.

As a result of the large increase in the supplies of oleaginous seeds the production of cake in France has augmented in a similar proportion. During the year 1902, 148,922 tons of the native product were exported, against 111,439 tons in 1901 and 98,521 tons in 1900.

Germany is the largest consumer of French oil cake, the exportations to that country in 1902 being 89,007 tons. Other countries to which the native products was sent are Belgium, Norway, and Sweden. France is obliged to do both an exporting and importing trade in oil cake, for the reason that large quantities of certain kinds of cake are produced annually which the French farmers are not in the habit of using for cattle feeding or fertilizing purposes, while the native production of the kinds which are in demand for local consumption is not sufficient.

Corn Cake and Faulty Shipping.

American gluten corn cake is very much appreciated by the French farmer, and large quantities have been imported lately from the United States. So many bitter complaints have been received at this consulate in regard to the condition of the cargoes which have arrived here during the past few months, however, it is to be feared that there is great danger of losing the French market for this product. Of the 4,855 bags of American gluten corn cake which were discharged at Havre from the steamer Dona Maria during the first week in October, more than one-half were damaged. As the receivers had paid for the cake against documents, their loss was heavy. As this kind of cake is delicate and easily spoiled, the greatest care should be taken by the American exporter to see that it is properly prepared for shipment to foreign markets.

WOOL IN CONVENTION

Thirty-ninth annual convention of the National Wool Growers' Association will be held in Portland, Ore., Monday and Tuesday, January 11 and 12, 1904. According to the amended constitution and by-laws, representation at this meeting will be as follows:

Each State association of wool growers will be entitled to one delegate to each 10,000 head of sheep represented by its membership, and one delegate for a fraction of 10,000 head over 5,000, and also five delegates at large.

Each local association of sheep or wool growers will be entitled to one delegate for each 10,000 head of sheep represented or fraction of 10,000 over 5,000, and three delegates at large.

Each pure bred record association will be entitled to one delegate for each 25 members and one delegate at large.

Each individual member or corporation member shall be entitled to one vote and an additional vote for each 10,000 head of sheep represented or fraction over 5,000 head.

The convention will convene promptly at 10 o'clock Monday morning, January 11, and among the subjects to be considered and acted upon will be the following:

Some of the Subjects Discussed.

Should the forest reserves of the United States be restricted to actual forest lands on

water sheds and non-forest lands in existing reserves be eliminated and thrown open to settlement and grazing?

Should not sheep be entitled to the same privileges and treatment in the use of the public lands and forest reserves for grazing as cattle and other livestock?

Should the sheep growers of the United States favor the amendment of the present laws affecting the public lands; for the leasing of said lands to citizens; for the Government control of grazing on said lands; for the repeal of the timber, stone and redemption acts?

Should the Bureau of Animal Industry be urged to extend its work of inspection for scabies in sheep to the inspection and dipping of sheep not in the Interstate Commerce, or should this work be left exclusively to the authorities of the different States?

Conditions attending the marketing of wool and sheep and suggestions looking to the correction of existing evils. In this connection will be considered all matters that may be proposed relating to markets and marketing.

Should not railroads move trains carrying livestock at a minimum speed that would prevent suffering to such stock in transit, and give such trains the right of way over trains carrying dead freight?

WOOLS ARE STRONGER IN FEELING

The "American Wool and Cotton Reporter" has carefully canvassed the wool situation from a fleece and a fabric point of view. Anent last week's sales at Boston and the state of the market it says:

"An increased volume of business has been had this week, largely the result of tempting offers which have been made by holders of wool to consumers, who have in some cases accepted such offers not because they actually needed the wool, but because they believed that the prices at which the wools were offered were sufficiently low to discount any future adverse conditions which might arise.

"The business of the week comprises sales of not only territorial wools, but also of fleeces, notably quarter-blood and bright wools, and also pulled wools, an increased business being done in combing pulled.

"A bitter feeling exists in the trade as the result of the increased movement of wool, especially of territory wool, even if the prices realized have not come up to the expectations so long entertained by holders. Manufacturers are showing more interest in the market. There have been more of them around. They are more inclined to look at wool and to consider lots which they would not have looked at some time ago. In a number of cases, especially where they have taken hold of pulled wools and fleeces, they have been anxious to have the wools shipped immediately, which means that their stocks must have been pretty well depleted.

"As to prices paid, reports differ. For fine medium territories, they have ranged from 47@50c., with some selected. One stock selling at 25c.; but a considerable portion of the business put through in fine medium has been done at about 56@47c., and some consumers claim that they have bought at 45c. and can buy now at 45c. Some sellers main-

tain, however, that the manufacturers will find that the wools will cost them 47c. or 48c. The sale of a million pounds referred to consisted of both fine and fine medium in the original bags, and is understood to have brought about 46c. clean. A considerable amount of fine wool has brought 48@50c. clean.

"Some of the wool sold the past week have been under negotiation for some time, and could have been moved before, it is claimed, if holders had been willing to accept offers made by manufacturers. Holding prices for some time have been 47@50c. for fine medium, and some business in nice wools has been done within that range; but, to move average wools freely, lower prices would have to be accepted, as manufacturers' views for some time past have apparently been centered on 45c., at which price they would probably in some cases buy freely; but, as much of the wool held by merchants cost the latter more than 45c. even as much as 50c. and upwards, they have been loth to grant the reduction in price asked for. The result has been that they have been carrying the wools, hoping for favorable turn in manufacturing affairs.

"While some concessions have been made here and there on certain kinds of wool, more especially on territories, in many instances stocks are so low that holders are not looking for much further decline. Fleece wools and pulled wools and medium and quarter-blood territories are in such limited supply that holders feel that all available stocks will be needed, and as the heavy-weight season approaches, assuming that we are to have seasonable weather, expectations are that there will be a sufficient demand for goods to move the bulk of the supplies of fine medium territories in this market."

WOOL GREASE.

The General Appraisers have ruled that so-called yellow hard grease, which is not known commercially as wool grease, but which is obtained by washing the residue left after distilling the article commercially so known, is held to be in truth and substance wool grease, and to be specially provided for as such under paragraph 279, tariff act of 1897, and not to be free of duty under the provision in paragraph 568 of said act for "grease * * * commonly used in soap making or in wire drawing, or for stuffing or dressing leather, * * * not specially provided for."—United States vs. Leonard (108 Fed. Rep., 42; 47 C. C. A., 181) followed. The case was argued before the U. S. General Appraisers at New York, November 27, 1903, in the matter of the protests, 43,245 and 44,191 b, of Felix Salomon & Co., against the decision of the Collector of Customs at Boston, Mass., as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain merchandise, imported per Cambrian King, November 13, 1899, and Fitzclarence, December 29, 1899.

The opinion by Somerville, General Appraiser, is as follows:

The merchandise in question, which is invoiced as "yellow hard grease," was classified as dutiable at the rate of one-half of 1 cent per pound under the provision in paragraph 279, tariff act of 1897, for "wool grease, including that known commercially as degrass or brown wool grease." The protestants contend that it is free of duty under the provision in paragraph 568 of said act, which reads as follows:

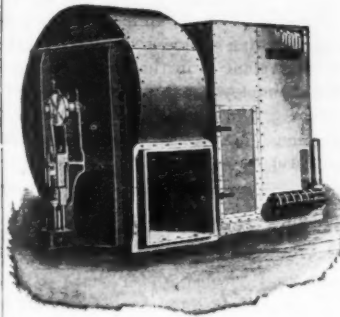
568. Grease and oils (excepting fish oils), such as are commonly used in soap making or in wire drawing, or for stuffing or dressing leather, and which are fit only for such uses, and not specially provided for in this act.

In an unpublished decision, dated February 6, 1899, the Board sustained a similar claim on like merchandise, finding it to be sod oil of the kind covered by in re Welles, G. A. 4206 (T. D. 19,585). On appeal by the Government (T. D. 20,816), the case was taken to the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts, where further evidence on the subject was taken and the decision of the Board affirmed (United States vs. Leonard, 100 Fed. Rep., 288). Further appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the first circuit resulted in a reversal of the decision of the Circuit Court and of the Board (108 id., 42; 47 C. C. A., 181). It appeared from the evidence taken after the case left the Board that the article is not sod oil, but is the substance obtained by washing the solid residue left after distilling from the suds in which wool has been scoured, the article known commercially as wool grease. This evidence showed that the article is not the wool grease of commerce, and it was for this reason apparently that the Circuit Court decided that it was not dutiable as such. The Court of Appeals held, however, that though it was not commercially known as wool grease, yet it was wool grease "in truth and substance," and therefore within the enumeration of the article in said paragraph 279.

The protests are overruled and the decision of the Collector affirmed.

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VISITORS TO LAKEWOOD.

Recalling the epigram of olden days, when all roads led to Rome, a similar thought might easily be applied to Lakewood as a point of rendezvous for the world's celebrities and men and women of mark in various walks of life.

In the relative location of a suburb for two great cosmopolitan cities, it is a matter of course that at one time or another during the season the passing throng in Lakewood should include the most highly honored representatives of public or private life. From season to season the list of such visitors would be an interesting one, including what may be termed "the home guard" of those who have chosen Lakewood as a winter home.

The cottage list of the place carries the names of students and workers; people whose accomplishments have been notable in the world, and whose interest in their surroundings guarantees continued improvement. And when the casual visitors to Lakewood are considered the list might stretch out indefinitely. In the corridors of these hotels during a season, one touches elbows with grave college professors, eminent clergymen, learned doctors of law and letters and abstruse sciences of all classifications. Government attaches and ambassadors, prominent politicians who are readily marked, and quiet ones unsuspected as the actual power behind many a petty throne. The great song birds of the operatic and concert world come here for occasional rest, and artists and literateurs and scientists are noted in the crush.

While millionaire operators, successful business men and women of the first social prominence, make up the resort's guest list. And Lakewood receives them all with ready welcome. She opens her doors and invites them in for the rest they need; proffers them either the peace and quiet of the wood, where none intrude, or the pleasant associations to be found in club society or hotel and cottage circles, as their preferences may turn.

If you wish to know about Lakewood, send postal to C. M. Burt, General Passenger Agent, 143 Liberty street, New York City, for book.

THE INDEPENDENT STOCK YARDS.

The Independent Stock Yards of St. Louis, Mo., to work in conjunction with the new St. Louis Union Packing Company, will be launched about January 1, 1904.

The independent companies will occupy the site owned by the Wiggins Ferry Co., known as the old Union Stock Yards. It has been leased for 20 years, and operations will begin the first of the year.

The facilities now are sufficient to yard 5,000 cattle and for killing 300 or 400 a day.

The TRIUMPH EXHAUST FAN WITH MOTOR ATTACHED

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TO BEGIN BUILDING NEW PLANT

The Kentucky Packing and Provision Company will soon begin the erection of its plant at Louisville, Ky. President J. T. Healy of the concern was there last week arranging some of the details. In speaking of the project he said:

"We propose to go to work on the plant as soon as possible, and expect to finish it at an early date in the spring. However, the completion of the work will depend a great deal on the weather conditions, and we cannot set any time limit, although we expect to be in the plant and to have things in working order by May 1.

"The plans I have are not thoroughly complete, but are in such shape that bids can be received and the contract let. According to present expectations, the plant will be a

three-story structure and will have a basement running the full extent of the house, which will be about 250 feet long and about 100 feet wide.

"In addition to the main plant there will be a large boiler house and engine room. The engine will have a capacity of about 200 horse power. The plant will be very substantial and will contain all of the latest packing house improvements. Its capacity will be from 500 to 1,000 hogs daily, and from 50 to 100 cattle. We will later make a specialty of sheep killing, but that branch of the packing business will not be taken up until the plant is in thorough running order. We will employ about 200 to 300 men.

"From all indications we will begin breaking ground next week. The plant will cost about \$50,000 or \$60,000."

SHEEP RAISING IN BAHIA

(From "Monthly Review of the Board of Trade," of June 30, 1903.)

According to the latest statistics and data, the Argentine Republic contains at the present time about 100,000,000 sheep. Of this number 15 per cent., approximately, are merinos, the remaining 85 per cent. being of the breeds known as Lincoln, Leicester, Romney, Marsh, etc.

Owing to the careful method of crossing observed by many of the most important sheep growers, the wool produced in the Republic is equal to that of similar European and Australian products. The Argentine province that produces the greatest quantity of wool is Buenos Ayres, the yield in this province being 70 per cent. of the total production of the country. The other important provinces in wool production are Entre Rios, Corrientes, National Territories, etc. The best quality of wools obtained in the Republic comes from the south, southwest and western portions of the country. The wools from the north, due to the topography of that section, are heavier and coarser.

The Argentine wool production increases yearly, as does also the percentage of yield in washed wool. In the last clip of 1902-3 the wool from merino sheep in the south produced 44 per cent. of fleece, those in the west 42 per cent., and those in the north 40 per cent. The Lincoln crosses of the fourth and fifth grades produced from 65 to 70 per cent. A sample was received from Entre Rios,

which was washed on the hoof and in cold water, that yielded 80 per cent.

The Argentine Republic commenced to export wool in 1832, and exported during that year 42,480 kilograms, gradually increasing the quantity of this export until in 1899 it reached the enormous amount of 237,111,000 kilograms, which is the highest export of this article up to the present time. In years subsequent to 1899, due to the large exportation of live sheep, the development of cold-storage plants and the exportation of frozen meats, and due also, in part, to the epizootic with which sheep were afflicted, the exports of this article decreased, so that in 1901 only 228,358,000 kilograms of wool were exported.

In the five years from 1897 to 1901, both inclusive, the quantity of the wool exports of the Argentine Republic amounted to 993,459,000 kilograms, the value of which is \$226,276,483 gold.

The following table shows the exports of wool in 1902 to the different countries:

	Tons.
Germany	49,750
Belgium	22,342
Brazil	5
United States	12,420
France	86,007
Italy	1,905
United Kingdom	11,216
Uruguay	151
Other countries	13,687
Orders	453

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the principal purchasers of Argentine wool are France, Germany and Belgium.

OUR COMMERCE WITH CHINA.

The recent completion of a new treaty of commerce between the United States and China lends interest to some figures presented by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through the Bureau of Statistics, regarding trade of the United States with that country. These figures show a very rapid growth in the export from the United States to China, and also a rapid growth in the percentage which merchandise from the United States formed of the goods imported into that country.

The following table shows the value of imports of merchandise into China and of exports of merchandise from the United States to China in quin-quennial years from 1880 to 1900, and annually thereafter:

Year.	Total imports into China.	Exports to U. S. to China.*
1880.....	\$108,076,000	1,101,383
1885.....	111,838,000	6,396,500
1890.....	161,789,000	2,946,209
1895.....	134,610,000	3,603,840
1900.....	155,770,000	15,259,167
1901.....	190,763,000	10,405,834
1902.....	198,679,260	24,722,906
1903.....		18,603,369

*Year ending June 30.

The following table shows the value of imports into China from the United States and United Kingdom, respectively, in each year from 1890 to 1902, and the percentage which each formed of the total imports of China. It will be seen that the share which merchandise from Great Britain formed of the total imports into China fell from 19.1 per cent. in 1890 to 17.7 per cent. in 1902, while the share which merchandise from the United States formed of the imports into China increased from 2.9 per cent. in 1890 to 9.3 per cent. in 1902.

Year.	From the U. K. Haikwan taels.	From the U. S. Haikwan taels.
1890.....	24,607,989	3,676,057
1891.....	29,628,097	7,731,752
1892.....	28,870,150	6,061,900
1893.....	28,156,077	5,443,569
1894.....	29,943,379	9,263,082
1895.....	33,960,060	5,093,182
1896.....	44,571,387	11,929,853
1897.....	40,015,587	12,440,302
1898.....	34,962,474	17,163,312
1899.....	40,161,115	22,288,745
1900.....	45,461,409	16,724,493
1901.....	41,223,538	23,529,606
1902.....	57,624,610	30,138,713

WIDOWS CAN HOLD CATTLELANDS.

Advices from Washington state that to nullify attempts of cattle companies and others to obtain public lands in violation of the law the Secretary of the Interior has overruled former decisions of the department that widows or minor orphans of soldiers or sailors do not have to reside on the land on which they make homestead entry. The decision, which affects a large number of cases and has an important bearing on the public land frauds, is made in the case of Mrs. Anna Bowes, who made an entry on land in the Broken Bow district in Nebraska. It was admitted that the entry was made under an agreement with the Standard Cattle Company whereby Mrs. Bowes at the time of the entry leased the land to the company, with a further agreement that the company should have the option of purchase of the land.

PACKERS END WAGE GRANTS.

The Chicago "Chronicle" says that having increased the aggregate pay rolls at the stock yards more than \$1,000,000 annually in the advances granted beef butchers, sheep butchers, cannery and other branch trades in the last few months, the packers have now called a halt and will make no more concessions at this time of the year.

The stock handlers agreed to accept improved working conditions yesterday, and waived the demand for an increase in wages when the representatives of the packers demonstrated the time was not advantageous for granting an advance. The beef casing workers were also refused their terms and are to answer to the packers Saturday.

ANOTHER FREE HIDE BILL.

The Hon. DeWitt C. Badger, representing the Columbus, O., district in Congress, has introduced the following free hide bill into that body:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that on and after the first day of May, 1904, all hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled, imported into the United States, shall be admitted free of duty.

"Sec. 2. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed."

It will not die alone. There will be a family of these New England and Northwestern vote catchers to expire together.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Sylvania Tanning Company, Sylvania, O., capital \$30,000, has been incorporated.

A canning factory is soon to be built in North Rose, N. Y. Douglass Little is interested.

Eagle Tanning Company, Chicago, Ill., has increased its capital stock from \$150,000 to \$210,000.

E. K. Janney & Son, Philadelphia, Pa., have bought land in Bristol, Pa., and will build a tannery.

Kentucky Packing and Provision Company, Louisville, Ky., has been incorporated with capital of \$250,000.

Seminole Fertilizer and Chemical Company, Kittery, Me.; capital \$250,000. Horace Mitchell, president.

The health commissioner of Missouri has appointed Michael J. Murphy, of St. Louis, inspector of meat.

The new cotton oil plant in Nashville, N. C., is completed and in operation. R. E. Brooks is president.

The Syracuse Rawhide Manufacturing Co., Syracuse, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000.

The tannery and collar factory owned by Bona Allen in Buford, Ga., was destroyed by fire on December 9. Loss, \$150,000.

Morrison Produce and Provision Company, Statesville, N. C.; capital \$10,000. J. K. Morrison and others, incorporators.

Owing to a scarcity of cottonseed the Huntsville plant of the Alabama Cotton Oil Company has shut down temporarily.

The fertilizer factory of Swift & Co., in the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$25,000.

The Moundsville Produce Company has been incorporated to deal in all kinds of produce at wholesale in the city of Moundsville, W. Va.

Townsend Land and Livestock Company, Helena, Mont., capital \$20,000. Jacob A. Yund, Walter W. Earnest and others, incorporators.

The Farmers' Oil and Guano Company, Sandersville, Ga., has commenced operations for the season; about forty tons of cottonseed are consumed daily.

The tannery in Curwensville, Pa., recently destroyed by fire, will probably be rebuilt, as the citizens are taking active measures to accomplish that object.

B. T. Babbitt & Co., of New York, will erect an enormous soap factory in North Bergen, N. J. Eighty-seven acres have been purchased for the site.

New stockyards will be built by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway in Appleton, Wis. C. A. Lichtey, superintendent of bridges, is in charge of construction.

Bryant Spear Company, Chicago, Ill.; capi-

tal \$2,500. Willis H. Hutson, Henry Olschner and others, incorporators. Object, manufacture of oil, grease and lubricants.

John Sullivan, deputy inspector in Oklahoma, has resigned. W. D. Campbell, of Frederick, and Charles Gorton, of Snyder, have been recommended to Governor Ferguson for the place.

The North American Fish and Game Association will hold its annual meeting in Portland, Me., on January 20 and 21. The Board of Trade of that city will tender a banquet to the members and guests.

Owing to a similarity in the registration of fertilizer tags the Savannah, Ga., Guano Company has filed a protest against the tags of four brands of fertilizers that the Southern States Fertilizer and Phosphate Company, of Augusta, desired to have registered.

MORE COLD STORAGE FOR BOSTON.

The directors of the Quincy Market Cold Storage Company, at a recent meeting, decided to increase the capacity of its plants. The Clinton and Richmond streets and Eastern avenue houses will be enlarged. The Commercial street cold store will be especially outfitted for very low temperatures and will hereafter be used exclusively for butter. The new plant on Warren avenue, directly on the harbor, will soon be in operation, and all necessary facilities for an expeditious loading of ships directly from the cold rooms will soon be of the greatest benefit to exporters of perishable products.

CENTRAL COLD STORE FOR CHEESE.

If negotiations, which are now pending, are successful the cold storage plant owned by the Norwich Produce Company, Norwich, N. Y., will be operated by a New York City firm of produce dealers and will be largely used as a storage for cheese. These cheese will be gathered in the northern part of the State and shipped to Norwich, where they will be kept in cold storage and distributed to retailers from that point. A representative from the New York firm was recently in Norwich and inspected the plant of the produce company. It is understood that negotia-

tions with the local parties have reached a satisfactory basis and that if proper shipping facilities can be obtained the deal will be consummated.

WANTED

Second-hand Lard Presses. Must be of modern design, free from defect and in first class order. Also about four-ton Refrigerating Outfit, of modern make. Price must be low to receive consideration. Address LARD PRESSES, care National Provisioner, New York.

FOR RENT

Modern Western Packinghouse

Medium Capacity

Address SVAP, care of The National Provisioner, 537 Rialto Bldg., Chicago.

Salesman Wanted

Experienced man thoroughly acquainted with Eastern trade by reliable Butcher Supply House.

Address, G. L. M.

Care The National Provisioner
NEW YORK

SALESMEN

WANTED, five specialty men to sell Computing Scales. Must have good references, and be men capable of earning two or three hundred dollars per month.

Moneyweight Scale Company,

11 East 14th Street, New York

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WRITE US.
WARRENCITY BOILER WORKS
WARREN, OHIO.

FOREIGN MEAT AND CATTLE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

From United States Consul Boyle, Liverpool, England:

Owing to the enormous number of cattle sent (to England) from Canada to make up for the American deficiency, the price of meat at wholesale has recently been very low, but the consumers have not been much benefited thereby.

The government of New Zealand has had in contemplation a plan for the establishment of meat depots, where the products of the colony would be sold at cost price; but the British wholesale and retail butchers are up in arms against the proposition, and so serious has this opposition become that the government of New Zealand is still hesitating about carrying out its plans. The removal of the restrictions from American cattle (from the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island) will, it is expected, still further glut the market, and it is doubtful whether the dealers will be able much longer to obtain present prices. The prohibition on the importation of cattle from the Argentine Republic was removed early in the year but was subsequently re-established, and the trade from that date has become thoroughly disorganized.

During the year 1902, 324,431 head of cattle and 203,280 sheep were landed at this port from the United States; also 1,228,700 quarters, equal to 324,881,584 pounds, of chilled beef. Owing to the prohibition of the importation into this country of livestock from the Argentine Republic shipments of dressed beef from that country have developed considerably, and this has affected the American chilled-beef shipments to a very large extent.

The following is a summary of supplies of beef, mutton and lamb from all sources available for consumption in the United Kingdom for 1902:

Home fed—	Tons.
Beef (estimated)	761,000
Mutton and lamb (estimated)...	322,000
Imported—	
Live cattle	135,000
Live sheep	8,000
Chilled beef	185,369
Chilled mutton and lamb.....	182,979
Total	1,504,348

Owing to the high prices ruling in the United States for bacon and hams, there was a very considerable shrinkage in the quantities imported during 1902, especially toward the latter part of the year, when the effect of the high prices curtailing consumption came to be more acutely felt. Canada is a much stronger competitor with bacon from the United States than formerly, and Canadian bacon was imported in much larger quantities during 1902; the prices at times were actually lower than the prices of American bacon, though usually, owing to its leanness and superior quality (from an English standpoint) it brings from \$1.21 to \$1.04 more per cwt. (112 lbs.).

A FROG-CATCHING KINDERGARTEN.

The swamps of Louisiana are full of frogs, and the legs of these "bulls" are expensive delicacies in New Orleans and other cities. Nathaniel Wetzell, of Kilbourn, Wis., went down there, saw the big fat frogs and the

big demand for their legs, and went into frog leg business. This is what he says about it:

"It is a simple business when you know it. There is no competition in the frog leg business. The hunting must all be done at night. All the hunter needs to equip himself with is a sack and a lantern. He must know where frogs are in the habit of congregating, but this is not a difficult matter to ascertain. They make enough noise at night to let one know very definitely where they are situated. The hunter takes a lantern and carefully locates his frogs. Then he approaches them from the rear, holding the lantern out to one side of the amphibian with one hand, while he grasps the frog about the small of the back with the other. The sack is held in the same hand with the lantern, and when the frog is caught he is dumped into the sack alive. We catch all our frogs alive and keep them in a pen at our general headquarters until we are ready to ship them. Then we kill them by cutting off their heads.

"Here again an expert is necessary. One must know just how to cut off a frog's head or he cannot do it. Then, too, the element of time has to be considered. An inexperienced man could not cut off enough heads in a day to make wages. Our experienced beheaders can cut off the heads of a bushel of frogs in a minute.

"When we ship them they are put headless on ice and sent to all the markets of the country.

"While we actually paid out more than \$40,000 for frogs caught here last winter, we are expecting to catch a great many more this winter and expend a still larger sum. As to the profits, prices and wages is a matter of personal business.

"I have not yet chosen a location for offices and shipping headquarters, but will do so presently. Such a location will probably be in the vicinity of one of the important markets. I will have my experts out with local amateurs teaching them how to catch frogs immediately. The Louisiana swamps are the incubators of millions of frogs, and until I began operations last winter there had never been any business done with them. The money that I am paying for these frogs goes to local men, and the money I get for them comes from markets away from New Orleans. New Orleans will become the greatest frog market in the world. For more than a hundred years frogs have been born, raised, have died and been buried in the Louisiana swamps without the slightest attention being paid to them. In the future they will be hunted out by the expert frog catcher and be sent to every great city in the world. We will send frogs this winter from New Orleans to Paris and London, not to mention San Francisco, Montreal, New York, Chicago and Boston in our own country."

VENEZUELA'S NEW EXPORT DUTIES ON CATTLE.

A decree relating to export duties on cattle recently promulgated, and published in the "Venezuelan Herald" of October 3, 1903, reads as follows:

"Cipriano Castro, constitutional president of the republic, in exercise of the powers invested in him by the resolution of the Na-



tional Congress, dated the 7th day of April of the present year, decrees:

"Article 1. A national tax is hereby created of 8 bolivars on each head of minor horned cattle, such as calves, heifers, which are exported abroad, and whose weight does not reach 200 kilos each. Larger animals which exceed this weight shall be exported free, with the exception of milch cattle.

"Art. 2. For each milch cow exported a tax of 20 bolivars shall be paid, and the interested parties shall ask the Minister of Finance for special permission for each shipment, annexing to the application the proper receipt of the Bank of Venezuela or its agents, on which it shall appear that the said tax has been paid.

"Art. 3. The Executive decrees of the 26th of November, 1901, and the 13th of April of the present year on the subject are hereby repealed.

"Art. 4. Let an account of the present decree be rendered to the National Congress at its next session.

"Art. 5. The Minister of Finance is charged to see to the execution of this decree and to communicate it to all whom it may concern.

"Given, signed, sealed with the seal of the National Executive and countersigned by the Minister of Finance, at the Federal Palace at Caracas, this 26th day of September, 1903, year 93 of the Independence and 45 of the Federation."

OMAHA NEEDS GLYCERINE.

The customs lists show that one-eighth of the crude glycerine which comes to this country goes to Omaha. There is but one large refinery for this product there. That is in the plant of the Cudahy Packing Company. This company is a large manufacturer of glycerine soap. The inference is that the imported product is used in soap making and that it is cheaper to buy the foreign crude stock and refine it here than to make and refine American glycerine. It may also mean that there is not enough glycerine made in this country to satisfy the trade demand for it. Only 10 per cent. goes to druggists.

The
NATIONAL PROVISIONER
 NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

TRADE PEEPS AT 1904

The Yuletide is approaching, and the business mind is looking over the horizon of 1903 for the business blush of 1904. Trade channels are already feeling for the pulse of next year for some hint of the business health of the coming year. The ante-Yuletide symptoms are stronger, and there seems in them the prognosis of a better commercial awakening to second the strong industrial activity which has marked 1903. That would be a proper state of trade to carry our enormous production safely into profitable distribution at home and abroad. The foreign demand for American goods has been weakened by the lack of general prosperity in Europe. This condition has curtailed consumption of foreign-made goods in their home markets. Had it not been for healthful conditions North and South America European industries would be in a duller state than they now are. Great Britain has not felt the general depression which seized the continent last year. There never was such a year of activity in commercial and industrial life, and business people are now peeping forward for some sign of the movement of 1904. Many avenues are now waking up, and at a time of the year when a tendency is to dominance in trade. Next year is expected to be a hard money year. A big trade movement needs easy money, and plenty of it. There is no expectation of such plenty and ease at this time.

OUR NEXT DOOR NEIGHBOR

Prominent officials in Canada say that the Dominion is ripe and ready for reciprocity, but that the United States must make the first move. Just why this country should, or must, take initiative is not stated. It may be that Canada is shy and wishes to be courted. It may also be that she can receive a proposal with sweeter grace than she can make one. The younger should call upon the older first. If, however, Canada is really ready for reciprocity and has no cut and dried schedule to insist upon, Uncle Sam can lose none of his dignity in first extending his sinewy arm to help the trans-border child across the line and make a fair commercial exchange with her. Canada is one in blood, similar in interest and half in love with us. Besides, Canada is our neighbor and natural customer. In spite of Canada's political ties and allegiance her natural trade affinity to us is strong. In spite of tariff barriers we exported to Canada during 1902 \$129,801,847 worth of products. That was 61 per cent. of

Canada's total imports for the year. We took from the Dominion \$71,197,684 worth of goods. That was a big trade to do with 5,371,000 people. We sent to Canada more goods than that country took from the United Kingdom, Australia, British Africa, India, Ceylon, West Indies, Guana, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Newfoundland, New Zealand and the other British possessions combined. We received from Canada over \$17,000,000 more commerce than she received from all of the above named countries. We are, therefore Canada's best customer and she ours.

There are many items in the provision line which could be considered. We export only about \$28,000 worth of animal oils, \$27,000 of crude, and \$347,000 worth of refined cotton seed oil. We export to Canada about \$1,700,000 meats and provisions annually; virtually none of it fresh meats. There are reciprocity items which could help our mutual trade advantageously.

COLD AIR IN TRADE

The field of refrigeration becomes of greater industrial importance yearly. Cold air has gradually displaced all other methods for conserving perishable products. More and more the refrigeration proposition protrudes itself into our commercial life. It is getting so that the distribution problem is involved in and rests upon storage. It enhances values and continues food stuffs in a sanitary state for a longer time than any other known agency will do, and at a nominal cost. This and other facts were manifest in the convention of Warehousemen last week in Washington. The refrigeration field represents as many industries in its business as any other; probably more than any other line of industry. This fact has produced the rapid expansion and development of the system and so pushed its ramified expansion that cold storage now pervades many avenues of business life, besides those of foods. Evidence of the national importance and diversified utility of refrigeration was furnished by the papers read and the bent of the discussions at the Washington convention. The government has joined private enterprise in amplifying and perfecting the utility of cold air conservation.

IOWA'S BITTER PILL

Iowa has a grievance against the meat packers because she claims that they are responsible for the low prices of cattle and for a difference of \$100,000,000 in cattle values now as compared with last year. Cattle have been lower than they are now. Iowa didn't thank the packers or any one else for the high prices of stock last year. Higher stock means dearer beef. By the way, Iowa kicked at the price of dead meat last year. Again, and by way of reminder, Iowa was not particular about wading into Congress

and helping to tramp out the heart of oleomargarine, thus helping, as The National Provisioner said it would, to throw down the value of hogs and bees. The tallow market was overloaded because there was killed an important outlet for prime beef oil as well as for neutral lard—enhanced products. Iowa also helped to kill the business of about twenty butterine factories to the extent of millions of dollars of trade per year. It ill becomes Iowa to kick when she is bit and partly by her own act of folly. But that section always was hide bound and imperious; also cowardly and prone to whine when the birds she sends to others come home to roost. We like to see high cattle. But we like to see Iowa take her medicine even if it is of the disagreeable kind she helped to give others.

THE TRUE EXPORT BEEF

Recent shipments of highly finished beef steers to England demonstrated the fact that the British are still wedded to the "roast beef of old England," and are willing to take the product from America in the live form. The Briton desires a well-matured bullock, an aged steer, if you please, well fattened. That kind of beast gives the flavor and maturity which is relished in the United Kingdom. The American feeder who will study and cater to the English beef taste with five or six-year-old beeves in prime condition will find that he has a demand at hand for his product, and that the price will be a sufficient inducement to warrant the cost, time and care. Most of the present day cattle shipped abroad are too much in the "baby beef" class. The American likes tenderness even at the cost of taste. This he produces by eating young meat or by the ripening process. The Englishman desires a fresh piece of meat full of rich beefy blood. He goes in for beef flavor, and for the strength which matured beef gives. Our export cattle should be Anglicized. That is easier than the Americanizing of the British tastes to take our commercial stock, even though it is more tender than the other. The above suggestion is thrown out for consideration.

A LARD THOUGHT

The flurry in lard, as brokers put it, exposed the fact that there was not too much lard on the market or in stock for dumping there. Whether a "corner" will be successful or not is not nearly so important as is rest upon a higher trading plane during the be satisfied by the present stocks on hand. The run of hogs has been heavy, but the quality has been poor, hence the lighter production of pure hog lard. The expansion of the compound trade and its increased demand are also traceable to this fact. The present lard movement would indicate that the lard market will take a rise and finally rest upon a higher trading plane during the Fall.

The National Provisioner

NEW YORK and
CHICAGO

Published by
THE FOOD TRADE PUBLISHING CO.
(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

Dr. J. H. SENNER.....President

GENERAL OFFICES

Floor A, Produce Exchange, New York, N. Y.
Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."
TELEPHONE NO. 5200 BROAD.

WESTERN OFFICE

Chicago, Ill.: Rialto Building.

Representative for Europe, HENDRICK HARTOG, Hamburg, Germany. Dovenfleet 51 (Brauerhof).

Terms of Subscription Invariably in Advance. Postage Prepaid:

United States and Canada, excepting New
Foundland \$3.00
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Single or Extra Copies, each..... .10

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FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

Provisions.

Hogs were 10c. lower, with estimated receipts at Chicago of 38,000, and for to-morrow (Saturday) of 24,000. The products did not vary much, showing declines of 2@5 points in the early part of the day. The general features of the market are outlined in our weekly review, in another column.

Cottonseed Oil.

Market not changed in features from those noted in our weekly review in another column. In New York, for prime yellow, 36c. is bid and 36½c. asked for deliveries to March, and 37c. bid and 37½c. asked for May. Crude, in tanks, has had rather freer

demands from the compound makers up to 29c. in the Southeast, where there is now a disposition to ask 30c., and Texas and all other sections show a substantial advance for the week with the mills. A few of them, when they sell crude, buy the refined at the seaboard for April and May deliveries for holding.

Tallow.

Unchanged in features from those noted in our weekly review in another column. Weekly contract deliveries of city, hogsheds, were made at 4¼c.

Oleo Stearine.

Ruled at 6¼c. Sale of 200 bbis., in New York, at 6¼c.

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of cattle slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending December 12:

Chicago	45,044
Omaha	13,030
Kansas City	10,067
St. Joseph	9,283
St. Louis	16,739
Cudahy	461
Wichita	325
Cincinnati	2,221
Louisville	1,117
New York and Jersey City.....	8,829
Fort Worth	8,299
Detroit	1,110
Buffalo	13,175

THE NEW SWIFT STOCK.

In regard to the forthcoming issue by Swift & Company of \$10,000,000 of new stock and the notice to shareholders regarding it, an officer of the packing company says: "There ought not to be any pressure upon the market for our securities. The new stock to be issued is absolutely essential to the growth of our business. Moreover, it will give the company many sources of profit heretofore held by outside concerns. The new capital will not be put out all at once. We shall offer it to the stockholders, which action is virtually compulsory, but it matters very little whether or not they take a share of it. Application has been made by strong interests in the company to take all or any part of the new stock."

HONDURAS HIDE AND CATTLE EXPORTS

During 1901-02 Honduras exported \$560,411 worth of cattle and \$257,598 worth of hides and skins. The United States took more of Honduras' export trade than Great Britain, Central America, Cuba, Germany, Brazil, France, Mexico and sundry other countries combined, taking \$4,077,108 of the total of \$6,170,353 sent to us and the above countries.

HOGS SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of hogs slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending December 12:

	Week.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 12.	1902.
Chicago	185,105	5,726,737	6,159,776
Omaha	49,551	2,038,061	1,892,820
Kansas City ..	45,086	1,780,437	2,156,437
St. Joseph	39,208	1,530,280	1,595,485
St. Louis	37,671	1,350,878	1,234,000
Cudahy	20,585	501,030	426,500
Ottumwa	16,750	475,174	494,621
Cedar Rapids..	13,882	386,973	392,800
Wichita	8,016	323,286	115,150
Nebraska City.	7,906	180,349	150,300
Bloomington ..	1,931	65,881	76,050
Cincinnati ..	13,492		
Indianapolis ..	29,803		
Louisville	11,074		
N. Y. and N. J.	45,009		
Fort Worth....	2,829		
Detroit	8,468		
Buffalo	73,500		

SHEEP SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of sheep slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending December 12:

Chicago	71,546
Omaha	23,888
Kansas City	10,067
St. Joseph	6,593
St. Louis	8,864
Cudahy	275
Wichita	100
Cincinnati	634
New York and Jersey City.....	31,579
Fort Worth	24
Detroit	2,515
Buffalo	60,300

HONDURAS SOAP FACTORY.

During the past year a resident of Tegucigalpa has built an excellent factory, of large proportions, and has installed the latest machinery for the manufacture of candles and soap. He has attached a small sawmill to cut timber for use in his further building extensions and to saw lumber for use as boxes in which to pack his manufactured articles.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

ARSENIC IN HENS' EGGS.

The presence of arsenic in all parts of the hens' eggs is an assured fact. The total amount is about 1-200 mg. per egg. One-half to two-thirds of the total is contained in the yolk, while the thin membrane contains as much as all the white. The shells also contain the poison.

PASTEURIZATION OF MILK.

An effective pasteurization of milk is obtained by heating the milk to a temperature of 60 deg. C. for from 15 to 20 minutes. The formation of a skin on the surface must be avoided by some simple stirring device. Tuberculosis and other pathogenic bacilli are thoroughly destroyed by the process.—*Zeitschr. f. Unters. d. Nahr. u. Genuss-Mittel.*

HAEMOGLOBIN IN MUSCLES.

From experiments made by the Physico-Medical Society of Wuerzburg, Germany, the fact is demonstrated that the muscles that perform the most actual work are invariably supplied with a larger amount of haemoglobin than the less active muscles. The red muscles of a rabbit contained twenty times as much haemoglobin than the white ones, while those of the heart exceeded the former.

CONVERSION OF BUTTER INTO TALLOW.

When butter is exposed in closed vessels to the influence of the light from Auer burners, electric light and the violet light produced by burning carbon bisulphide in an atmosphere of nitric oxide, the color of the butter changes from yellow to white, and the sample acquires the taste and odor of tallow. The acetyl value increases from 50 to 87; the Reichert-Meissl value is not altered, nor is the iodine value to any notable extent.

HALPHEN'S TEST ON KAPOK OIL.

Kapok oil is obtained by extracting the seed of a species of *Eriodendron* with a suitable solvent yield 24.8 per cent. Above 30 deg. C. the oil forms a clear yellowish liquid having a pleasant taste and odor. Sp. gr. at 10 deg. C. is 0.8613; refraction at 40 deg. C., 51 deg. 3; m. pt. 29.6; iodine value 68.5; saponification value 205. With Welman's phosphomolybdic acid reagent, the oil gives a green color, changing to blue on addition of ammonia. With Halphen's reagent it behaves like cotton seed oil, giving a red coloration.

EGG YOLK AND MARGARINE.

Bernegau's patent, the incorporation of egg-yolk into margarine, has experienced a modification in so far as the percentage of the added yolk is considerably reduced. The original method consisted of the incorporation of 10 per cent. of yolk and a quantity of sugar, the object being to impart to margarine those butter-like qualities as browning, foaming and absence of spurning when margarine replaces butter in the kitchen. Since a sufficient quantity of sugar is present in the milk which is added to the fats, the addition of more sugar in substance may be

entirely neglected while on the other hand 0.5 to 1 per cent. of yolk is found to produce all the desired results. This reduction of the amount of yolk added, while it also reduces the cost of manufacture has the additional value of greatly increasing the keeping quality of the margarine.

METTWURST.

A great variety of sausages are known under the name of "Mettwurst," even in Germany. While in the northern part of that country a coarser or finer material is stuffed into medium beef casings, a coarse sausage of nearly all pork and in small round hog casings is made in the western part. Mettwurst in Saxony has the following composition: 70 pounds beef is cut very fine, with 10 pounds lean pork and 20 pounds of bacon; in the cheaper varieties bacon only is used. The bacon is cut to pea-size. To each 100 pounds of meat are added $\frac{1}{2}$ pound ground black pepper, 1-6 pound saltpeter, the necessary salt and caraway seed, according to taste. One fifth of a pound of ground coriander may be used in place of the caraway. Narrow beef casings are used, and the sausage is hung into strong smoke after being thoroughly air dry.

COCOANUT OIL IN MARGARINE.

The report for 1902 of the Rotterdam Chamber of Commerce draws attention to coconut oil as a raw material of the margarine industry in the Netherlands. Small quantities of the commodity have been used in the past, for the purpose, but since the success of the attempts to neutralize the coconut oil and render it all but scentless and flavorless, its consumption has increased exceedingly, especially as the margarine industry found itself compelled to look for cheaper raw materials, owing to the prevalent dearth of those it had hitherto used. Quotations ranged between 55 and 50 fl. per 100 kilos., but had already given way to 33 fl. at the

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are open on all sides to admit light and air. Top is covered with steel to prevent dust settling inside. These lockers not only afford protection, but will keep material or clothing stored within always dry, clean and sweet smelling.



WRITE FOR PARTICULARS
MERRITT & CO.
1009 Ridge Ave. Philadelphia

date of the report. The article is imported chiefly from Marseilles, London, Aarkwus and Termonde, Belgium, under various denominations, such as "cocosine," "vegetaline," etc.—*Journ. Soc. Chem. Industry.*

TO HAVE FERTILIZER PLANT.

Advices from Dublin, Ga., state that that city has a new enterprise in sight, in the way of a fertilizer factory. All the stock has been paid in and hands are at work upon the erection of the building to be used by the company, which will be known as the Middle Georgia Fertilizer Company.

The following are the stockholders of the new enterprise: Messrs. B. B. Lovett, of Sandersville; J. E. Smith, Jr., S. M. Kellam, W. W. Bush and A. W. Garrett, all of this city. Mr. S. M. Kellam was elected president of the company.



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Swift's

Premium Calendar

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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

STURTEVANT ENGINES AND MOTORS.

As will be seen from the following taken from the second edition of the B. F. Sturtevant Company's condensed general catalogue which recently went to press, a well-known name sometimes has its disadvantages:

The world-wide reputation of the Sturtevant blowers is not without its drawbacks, for we have found it difficult to impress upon the public the corresponding magnitude of our business in the engine and electrical fields.

Over forty years ago we established the first blower manufactory in the United States. Within ten years thereafter the necessity of equipping large fans with the means of driving led to our designing and building a line of distinctively fan engines. For thirty ears, through a most varied experience and under the most trying conditions, these engines have been developed to their present perfection.

Modern steam engineering practice demands an engine capable of sustained operation at high speed, possessing the utmost refinement in the matter of speed regulation and developing the maximum horse-power with the minimum of weight and floor space. For many years we have devoted ourselves exclusively to the most careful design and development of an extensive line of simple, compact and absolutely high-grade engines to fulfil these requirements. That we have succeeded is best evidenced by a record of nearly ten thousand engines of the various types built and sold since we entered this field. They are manufactured in large lots by special tools, their parts are interchangeable and duplicates are always carried in stock, so that repairs may be made without delay. We have patterns for over 100 sizes and types, ranging from 2 to 400 H. P.

A little over ten years ago the rapid increase in the use of electricity as a motive power opened the way for the electric fan with motor and fan built the one for the other. The opportunity was recognized and we immediately established an electrical de-

partment, designed a full line of fan motors and thus gave the purchaser an opportunity to choose between an engine-driven and a motor-driven fan. Both engines and motors have been developed under the exacting conditions usually incident to fan practice, namely, high speed and constant operation with comparatively little attention.

The motors and generators described and illustrated in the following pages are only the standard sizes and types at present manufactured by this company. While standard speeds and voltages only are listed, it is possible to wind most of these motors for a wide range of speed and output. When ordering motors the voltage should be specified. A change in voltage is liable to necessitate a radical change in the design of the machine, especially in the larger sizes. All data in the tables of dimensions, speeds, etc., are liable to a slight variation. When a motor is to be wound for a special speed the maximum horse-power output required should be specified. By giving this information, especially when the motor is rated large for the work required, it is often possible to save consider-

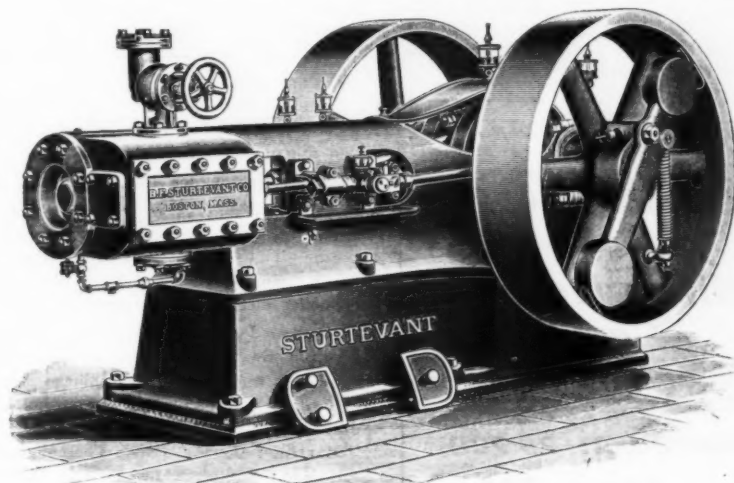
able time in the delivery by the use of some combination of standard windings. It is always preferable to use standard parts if possible to facilitate repairs.

Before shipment every motor is given a full load run for a sufficient length of time to allow the motor to attain its maximum temperature and speed, and at the end of this run it is given a break-down test of at least 1,500 volts alternating at 60 cycles for a period of at least 60 seconds, the capacity of the generator being at least 5 kilowatts.

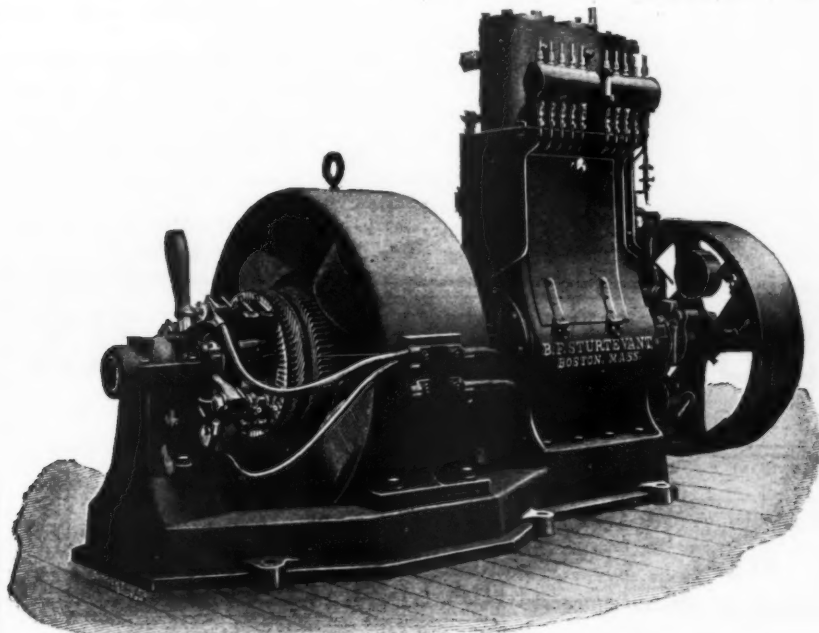
With these elements of the ideally perfect generating set at hand it has been a relatively simple matter to combine them in a complete line of many sizes, ranging from 1½ to 250 K. W., the variety of which is not so much as approached by any other manufacturer. Only those machines and combinations which are distinctively standard are listed in this catalogue. Others may be made almost without limit to meet any possible requirements within the range of capacity above specified.

BUCKEYE PRESSES IN FAVOR.

The Buckeye Iron & Brass Works, of Dayton, O., have recently installed 48 presses in



THE STURTEVANT CENTRE-CRANK AUTOMATIC HORIZONTAL ENGINE.



STURTEVANT GENERATING SET. With automatic enclosed double upright engine and four-pole generator.

the linseed oil mill of Spencer Kellogg, at Buffalo, N. Y. In this mill there are now 138 presses, making Mr. Kellogg the largest independent linseed crusher in the world. The same company has also just installed a 60-ton cottonseed oil mill at Bairam Ali, Russian Asia, on the private estate of the Czar.

KENTUCKY ALSO PRODUCES EGGS AND POULTRY.

Page Cherry, general dairy freight agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was in Louisville recently, looking after the business of his company in that section. Later he went to Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Cherry said that the State of Kentucky was rapidly coming to the front as one of the greatest poultry and egg shipping sections in the country.

The Baltimore & Ohio is making an effort to get a share of this business, and on his return from Nashville, Mr. Cherry will make a trip through the Bluegrass section of Kentucky, where the poultry industry is showing rapid growth. Mr. Cherry is a brother of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Cherry Waltz, of Louisville, and while there he visited his mother, who now makes her home in Louisville.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

CORPORATION NEWS.

Jellico Ice Company, Jellico, Tenn.; capital \$15,000. W. S. Harkness, S. W. McComb and others incorporators.

Independent Ice Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; capital \$100,000. C. F. A. Last, J. E. Dunne and others directors. Object, cold storage and ice making.

Gilreath Ice Company, Cartersville, Ga.; capital \$20,000. Paul Gilreath and others incorporators.

De Ridder Ice, Light and Water Company, De Ridder, Ga.; capital \$50,000. W. O. Price, president.

Beverly Co-operative Ice Company, Salem, Mass.; capital \$30,000. John O. Porter, Marblehead, president.

Wooster Artificial Ice and Brewing Company, Wooster, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000.

New York Dairy-Poultry Company, New York City; capital \$100,000. Hiram C. Atleman, Frank B. Case, Jr., New York City; Franklin O. Case, Brooklyn, N. Y., incorporators.

People's Ice Company, La Crosse, Wis.; capital \$20,000. E. H. Dorr, James B. Taylor and others incorporators.

New Hampton Ice Company, Goshen, N. Y.; capital \$1,000. Mr. F. Stage, W. R. Comfort and others incorporators.

Summit Creamery Company, Humboldt, Wis.; capital \$5,500. Fred Beno, Fred Schneller and others incorporators.

Moulton Ice and Cold Storage Company, Moulton, Ga., has increased its capital from \$10,000 to \$25,000, and will enlarge plant.

Oneonta Ice Company, Oneonta, N. Y.; capital \$10,000. J. E. Lunn, president.

Marathon County Dairy Company, Wausau, Wis.; capital \$25,000. Louis K. Wright and others incorporators.

Smith Ice and Packing Company, Urbana, Ill.; capital \$50,000. T. E. Smith, J. R. Smith and others incorporators.

Kalamazoo Ice and Fuel Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., has increased capital stock from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

Hartford Dairy Company, Hartford, Conn., has increased capital from \$125,000 to \$150,000.

May River, Wis.—Big Beaver Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Company; capital \$1,000. O. C. Dahle, W. S. Kile and others incorporators.

Tunkhannock Ice Company, Easton, Pa., has been incorporated by W. J. Daub, J. W. Corwell and others.

South Ellenburgh Dairy Association, Ellenburgh Centre, N. Y.; capital \$3,000. Chas. W. Vosburg and others incorporators.

Summit Creamery Company, Humboldt, Wis.; capital \$5,500. Fred Bend, Fred Scheller and others incorporators.

Marathon County Dairy Company, Wausau, Wis.; capital \$20,000. Louis K. Wright, August F. Marquardt and others incorporators.

NEW PLANTS.

Southwich, Mass.—Berkshire Ice Company is erecting ice house.

Colorado Springs, Col.—Hanks & Doyle will build ice house of 10,000 tons capacity.

Brookhaven, Miss.—Brookhaven Ice Manufacturing Company will increase size of plant.

Clarendon, Tenn.—T. J. Carter, Trenton, Tenn., will erect an ice plant in Trenton, Tenn.

Thunderbolt, Fla.—Warsaw Light and Ice Company will enlarge ice plant.

Morehead City, N. C.—Cartaret Ice Transportation and Storage Company will enlarge plant and contemplates installing electric light plant.

Geary, Okla.—A. R. Cawthorne, J. J. Kirkman and others contemplate erecting an ice plant.

Warsaw, N. Y.—Joseph Moore has bought four acres of ground and will build an ice house.

Tallahoma, Tenn.—An ice factory will be built.

Union Springs, Ala.—T. T. Wolfender is in the market for an eight or ten ton ice refrigerating machine.

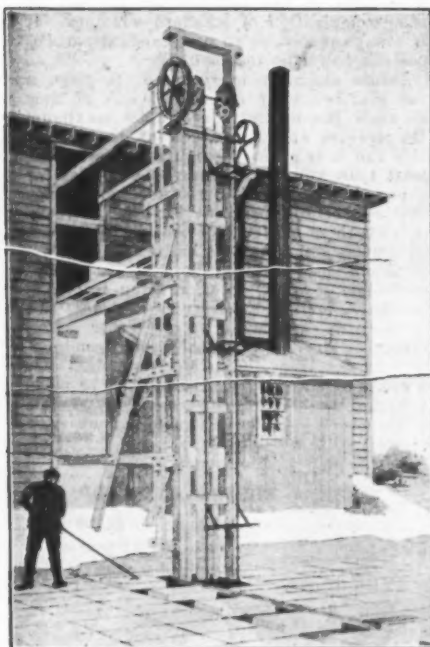
St. Augustine, Fla.—Ira C. Rembart wants 10-ton cold storage outfit, also ice machine for freezing bottles of water for hotel use.

Newton, Miss.—R. K. Dent wants a 10 or 15-ton ice machine.

Tampa, Fla.—Florida Brewing Company is in the market for a 60 or 75-ton compression machine and the necessary outfit for a 40-ton ice plant.

Woodstock, Va.—An 8 or 10-ton ice plant wanted. Address P. O. Box 203, Woodstock, Va.

Beaver, Pa.—The subject of an ice plant in this town is under consideration.



ICE ELEVATORS

—FOR—

Filling Houses

—FROM—

Water or Platform

HEADQUARTERS FOR Ice-Handling Machinery and Tools

CATALOGUE

GIFFORD BROS.
HUDSON, N. Y.

GIANT INSULATING PAPERS

STANDARD FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS



POSITIVELY SUPERIOR TO ALL
OTHER INSULATING MATERIALS

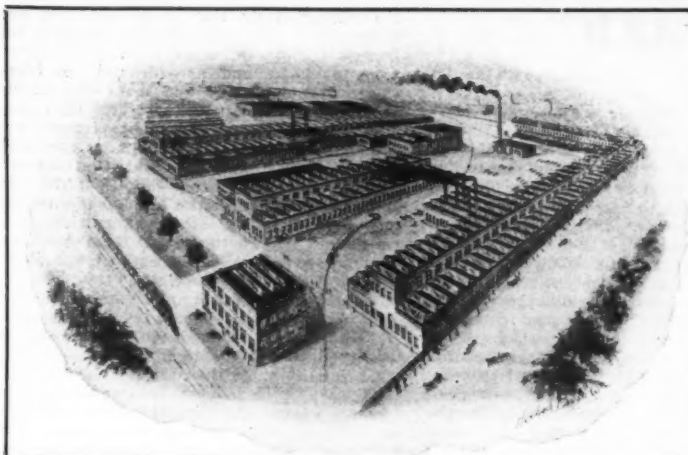
PERMANENT INSULATION ENSURED

Sole
Manufacturers

THE STANDARD
PAINT COMPANY

CHICAGO OFFICE,
188-190 Madison Street

100 William Street
NEW YORK



Henry Vogt Machine Co.

**ICE and REFRIGER-
ATING MACHINERY**

Louisville, Kentucky.

Churchville, N. Y.—M. J. Bruton will add a cold store to his evaporator plant.

Columbia, Pa.—F. A. Riker is making \$5,000 worth of improvements to his brewery and ice plant.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage Company will erect a new cold storage house.

Louisville, Ky.—Kentucky Provision and Packing Company has accepted plans for new plant. J. T. Healy is president.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Cincinnati Ice Company will expend \$20,000 on improvements and will build a storage house.

Rochester, N. Y.—Bartholomay Brewing Company is building a storage and ice house.

Alexandria, Minn.—The new egg cold storage house of the Northwestern Cold Storage Company is nearly completed. It is built of brick, 80 by 36 in. area and one story in height. In the spring a creamery and cold storage plant will be built.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT.

Sioux Rapids, Ia.—Creamery owned by Hesla & Lee was destroyed by fire on December 8. Loss, \$3,000.

Riverside, Cal.—Winchester creamery burned. Loss, \$5,000.

Stewartville, Minn.—Fire destroyed creamery. Loss, \$3,500. Hon. W. W. Hardin owned the plant.

Clarksburg, W. Va.—Consolidated Ice Company lost one of its plants by fire. Loss, \$15,000.

Orangeburg, S. C.—Ice factory of the Orangeburg Brick and Ice Company de-

stroyed by fire. Loss, \$27,000. Insurance \$13,000.

Awasso, Mich.—Two ice houses burned owned by W. C. Appleton. Loss, \$2,500.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Two packinghouses owned by the California Vegetable Union and eight refrigerator cars were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$20,000.

Alderton, Wash.—Fire has destroyed the Alderton creamery.

Watertown, Mass.—The ice house of the Howard Ice Company has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$3,500.

FRESH AND COLD STORAGE BUTTER.

Market very quiet. Held creamery came out slowly. Prices in New York December 17: Creamery extras, 25c.; firsts, 22½@24c.; held extras, 21@22c.; firsts, 19@20½c.; seconds, 16@18c.; State dairy, 20@22c.; western factory held, 15@16c.; packing stock held, 14@15c.

Boston: Fresh, 23@24c.; creamery held, 22@23c.; stock in cold storage, 226,580 tubs, against 182,172 tubs at same date last year.

Philadelphia: Fresh, extra, 25@25½c.; firsts, 23@24c.; held creamery, 18@23c.

In Chicago prices were about the same as in Philadelphia.

FRESH AND REFRIGERATOR EGGS.

The market is strong. Stock is still coming out of the refrigerators freely. If the present rate continues until January 1 it is estimated that only about 40,000 cases will be carried over as compared with 123,000 cases last year. Prices in New York December 17:

Nearby fresh, extras, 35c.; do., seconds to firsts, 29@33c.; western fresh, extras, 35c.; do., firsts, 33c.; refrigerator, firsts, 27c.; thirds to seconds, 24@26c.; dirties, 23@24c.

In Boston: Fancy eastern, 32@35c.; western, 32@33c.; firsts, 30c.; refrigerator, 25@26c. Stock in cold storage, 49,523 as compared with 95,840 same date last year. There was no marked change in the Philadelphia and Chicago markets, and refrigerator stock came out freely.

ANHYDROUS AND AQUA

AMMONIA

ESPECIALLY TESTED
AND PURIFIED FOR ICE
MAKING AND REFRIG-
ERATING MACHINES. <
CORRESPONDENCE
INVITED < < <

The Ammonia Company
of Philadelphia

2815 Gray's Ferry Road

Philadelphia, Pa.

Cable Address: Bower, Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LINDE REFRIGERATION Co.

ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY

AMERICAN LINDE PATENT AIR CIRCULATING SYSTEM

**Keeps Meat in Better Condition and for Longer Time
Than Any Other System**

INSURES PURE AIR—SWEET MEAT—NO MOULD—BEST COLOR

FURTHER INFORMATION ON REQUEST

PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in lbs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Largely Increased Hog Receipts—Easier Products Markets, Followed by Firmness—Cash Demands Falling Off with the Approaching Holiday Period—Moderate Increase of Speculation.

It was something like old-time receipts of hogs had on Wednesday of this week when they reached 50,000 at Chicago and about 107,000 at all western packing points. There had been for a day or two signs of an enlarged hog movement in steady swelling arrivals of them at many of the packing points. There was on Wednesday estimates of liberal hog receipts for Thursday. These, however, did not materialize. And the fact that estimates of hog receipts have been markedly out of the way frequently latterly, some days materially under and upon other days decidedly over the actual receipts, as shown twenty-four hours afterwards, has given products markets of a very unstable order.

There had been little change in the hog products prices for a few days until Wednesday, when the entire list for them gave way moderately and the prices of hogs were then down about 10c. On Wednesday there was early in the day a recovery of prices of the products, as the hog receipts showed less than the estimates.

If there had been a strained position of the hog products market they would have broken in a radical way under the extent of the hog supplies coming forward early in the week. In that the decline was of a moderate order there was implied a fairly healthy condition of the products market; nevertheless if the

supplies of hogs continue liberal, and we look to see them so, especially through January, that packers will resume efforts to get them in on a cheaper packing basis, and as feeling that it will be necessary to have as low cost hogs as possible in the probabilities of favorable buying prices for the products for the season in consideration of the larger packing expected this year than for last year. Yet it is very doubtful if marked permanent changes in prices of the products would happen for the near future, considering the good consumption of them.

That hogs are now nearly \$2 per hundred pounds cheaper than at this time last year, and that the lower cost products now than then in a degree to correspond with the cheaper priced hogs, means that for home consumption and export the packing will be steadily closely taken up for the near future. Yet the present features would have no especial significance as concerns markets for the later future if the hogs come forward for the next few months as freely as it is expected they will, since the materially larger packing ultimately is likely to require an even more inducing consuming basis.

That the packing had been bought up closely to this time can be accounted for in part by the necessity of filling in by Europe of moderate stocks, as Europe had bought on the "hand to mouth" theory last year because of the high prices then prevailing, and has been attracted more freely by the prices of this fall and early winter season. Indeed, Europe, while it has been much more extensively buying within the last few weeks, and has had liberal consignments made to it has not, as yet, been able to make marked, or its usual, accumulations of any class of the products. And this European business is likely to continue of rather an emphatic order for a little while longer. There is no question but that

the comparatively low prices this fall and early winter season for the hog products has increased consumption of them in all directions at home and abroad, and that consumers would steadily take more of a supply at around current prices for them than they absorbed last season, since hog products are upon a reasonable basis of prices as compared with some other products. But it is the prospect of materially larger supplies ultimately and the desire to get the hogs in meanwhile, that will prevent, it is likely, conditions in a permanent way better than those had latterly, and which will give, as well, spasmodically, a feeble look to affairs.

There was on Monday some selling of lard on foreign account, but as well, more of a general speculative business by commission houses in the May option, and the offerings were absorbed by the Chicago local trade. Pork closed 2@5c. higher, lard and ribs were down 2 points. On Saturday there had been an advance of 12c. for pork, 2 points for lard and 7 points for ribs. Tuesday's market opened weak under some realizing of a few outsiders, with hog receipts exceeding estimates, and the close showed declines of 5@10c. for pork, 2 points for lard and 2@5 points for ribs. Wednesday's market broke at once under the large hog receipts and estimates of large hog supplies for Thursday, and closed 12@15c. down for the day for pork, 10 points for lard and 7@10 points for ribs.

Thursday's early market advanced early 12c. for pork and 5@7 points for lard and ribs, as the hog supplies were not up to estimates. The closes showed advances of 12@15 for pork, 5 points for lard and 7 points for ribs.

The weight of the hogs in the previous week at Chicago had shown, we think, an indisposition of shippers in a general way to forward hogs; it is quite probable that the weights of the hogs this week will show an increase, since the larger supplies this week have implied more general shipments forward of the hogs. The weight of the hogs at Chicago in the last week was the lightest since

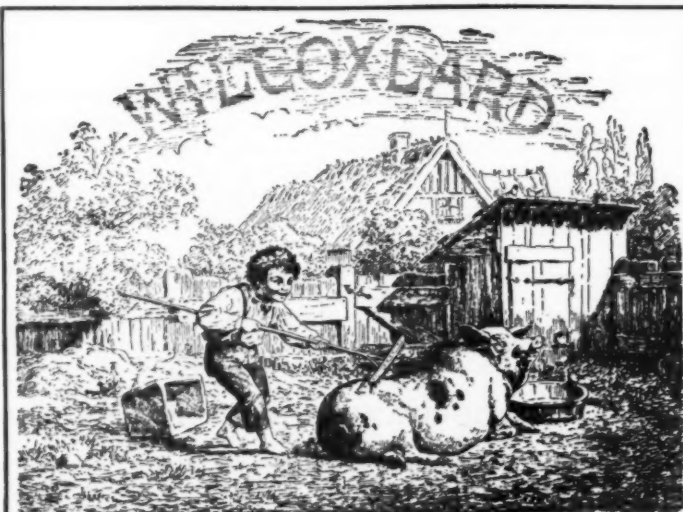
The W. J. WILCOX

Lard and Refining Co.

New York,
Offices: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated
Wilcox and Globe Brand

Pure Refined Lard



CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep
Pelts, Tallow, Bones.
Wool Puller and
Tallow
Renforcer
Manufacturer of
Page's Perfected
Poultry Food

May, or only 224 lbs., against 229 lbs. in the previous week, 218 lbs. corresponding week in 1902, and 201 lbs. in 1901.

Speculation had been of larger volume, but toward the close of the week it is becoming quieter, and there is appearing a disposition to get along over the holiday period with little new business.

The desire seems to be now more to protect open contracts, and await the outcome of the hog movement and its effect upon products markets. The little disposition to speculate is almost entirely on the May option, and it is chiefly in pork and ribs. The higher prices for that month, all around, against those for the intermediate deliveries, is perhaps based upon the opinion of the traders that whatever may happen to the hog products markets this side of May, as the hog supplies may show of large volume, that perhaps the May option may be jumped about a good deal after the hog supplies are better forward, and that perhaps some profit could be had out of the market in the way of scalping.

The prices of the late deliveries of the products would seem to be dependent wholly upon the extent of the hog packing. And there is a growing opinion that the spring marketing of hogs will be an exceptionally liberal one. There is little question but that prices of the products will for the season have to be upon the right basis for a much larger consumption than had for them in the previous year, but just where that consuming basis would rest satisfactorily could not be gauged in the near future by any one in the trade.

Estimated Chicago stocks: 15,000 bbls. pork, 19,000 tcs. lard, 20½ millions pounds ribs.

In New York there has been a moderate export business at easy prices, with sales of 300 bbls. mess at \$12.75@13.50; 200 bbls. family at \$15.50@16; 400 bbls. short clear at \$13.25@15.25. In lard the market has dropped from any slight recent advance, with exporters quieter on the approaching holiday period; western steam at 6.70c., cost freight; sales of 1,500 tcs. for export. City steam is steady at 6.12½@6.25c., at which latter price

300 tcs. were sold, including 200 tcs. for export. Compound lard at 8¼c. for car lots. City meats show increasing supplies of bellies at easy prices, with sales of 40,000 pounds pickled at 8½@8¾c. for 12 lbs. ave., chiefly at 8½c.; 8@8¼c. for 14 lbs. ave.; green bellies at 7¼@8c.; green hams at 9@9¼c.; 2,000 loose pickled shoulders at 6c., and 3,500 loose pickled hams at 10@10½c.

Exports from Atlantic ports last week: 3,372 barrels pork, 12,636,730 pounds lard, 12,448,828 pounds meats; corresponding week last year, 3,970 bbls. pork, 13,319,493 pounds lard, 14,096,755 pounds meats.

BEEF.—English demand is at a standstill and offers hardly more than \$14.50 for city India mess. Barreled lots in moderate demand; city extra India mess, tcs., \$14.50@16.00; barreled, mess, \$8.50; packet, \$9.50@10, family, \$10.50@11.

IS CANADA FOR RECIPROCITY?

Now come sundry Canadian statesmen who say that John Charlton's Boston Canadian reciprocity trade utterance was not inspired. They even assert that Canada prefers high tariff to reciprocity. Among Mr. Charlton's critics is former Minister of Public Works J. Israel Tarte, who says:

"Mr. Charlton does not represent the sentiments of the majority of the Canadian people when he advocates reciprocity with the United States. The United States are our rivals in the production and export of food products—wheat, flour, meat, butter, cheese, &c. Their export of natural products last year reached about one billion dollars. We have been foolish enough to buy from them in the past a vast quantity of manufactured goods that we could produce here. During the last fifty years their tariff has been more than twice higher than our own tariff."

Canada may yet have a bit of feeling over the boundary award. When this has passed away, it will be found that the sentiment of the Dominion is for some sort of reciprocity with this country. There are 3,000,000 Canadians in this country because of Canada's peculiar border views. If that country studied Canadian more than she does the rehabilitation of some other country she would not only build up her commercial fortunes at home, but keep her own people within her fold to help along the process.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Shoe and Leather Reporter.)

CHICAGO.

Native steers, spready.....	12½@13¼
Native steers, heavy.....	@11
Native steers, light.....	@10
Texas steers, heavy.....	@11¼
Texas steers, light.....	10 @10¼
Texas steers, ex. light.....	@ 9¼
Butt-branded steers.....	@ 9¾
Colorado steers.....	@ 9¾
Native cows, over 55 lbs.....	@10
Native cows, under 55 lbs.....	@ 9¼
Branded cows.....	@ 8½
Branded bulls.....	@ 9
Pates, per 100 lbs.....	@85
Trimmlage, per 100 lbs.....	@75
No. 1 heavy steers.....	@ 9
No. 2 heavy steers.....	@ 8
Side-branded steers, flat.....	8 @ 9
Side-branded cows, flat.....	6½@ 8
No. 1 heavy cows.....	@ 8¾
No. 1 buff hides.....	@ 8½
No. 1 extra light hides.....	@ 9
No. 2 buff hides.....	7½@ 7¾
Bulls, flat.....	@ 7
No. 1 calfskins.....	11¼@12½
No. 1 kips.....	10½@10¾
Deacon skins, each.....	.60 @80
Slunks, each.....	.60@40
Horsehides, each.....	3.50@3.60

SHEEP PELTS.

Greensalted pelts, packer lambs.....	\$1.00
Green salted packer sheep.....	1.10
Green salted country pelts.....	.65
Dry pelts, Montana butchers' full woolled.....	.12
Dry pelts, Utah butchers' full woolled.....	.11½
Dry pelts, Wyoming butchers' full woolled.....	..
Dry pelts, Colorado and New Mexico, butchers' fair run.....	..
Dry flint shearlings, good stock.....	.10½
Dry flint shearlings, damaged.....	.3
Dry murrains, Montanas and Utahs.....	.12½
Dry murrains, Colorado.....	.11

BOSTON.

DRY—SELECTED.

California.....	.21@25.18¼@19
Southern.....	.13 @14
San Antonio.....	.18 @..
Texas.....	.21@28.17 @17½

SALTED.

Brighton, abattoir steers.....	9¼@..
Brighton, abattoir steers, butt branded.....	8¼@..
Brighton, abattoir cows.....	8½@..
New England cows, green.....	8 @..
New England cows, salted.....	8¼@ 8
New England steers, salted.....	9 @..

WET SALTED.

Southern.....	.35@40. 7¼@..
Texas ox and cow.....	.60@70. 7¼@..
Western cows.....	8¼@ 8
Western seconds.....	7¾@ 7%
Extremes.....	@ 9%
Extremes seconds.....	@ 8

CALFSKINS.

Dairy.....	.55@. 60
4 to 5 lbs.....	.75@. 80
5 to 7 lbs.....	.90@. 95
7 to 9 lbs.....	1.20@ 1.25
9 to 12 lbs.....	1.55@ 1.65
12 to 16 lbs.....	1.75@ 1.80
16 to 25 lbs.....	2.10@ 2.20

NEW YORK.

City Natives.....	.60 lbs. and over. 10½@10¾
City Butt Brands.....	.60 lbs. and over. @ 9½
City Colorado.....	.60 lbs. and over. @ 9½
City Bulls—all weights.....	@..
City Cows—all weights.....	@.9

CITY CALFSKINS.

5-7.....	\$1.10 @1.12½
7-9.....	1.40 @1.42½
9-12.....	1.65 @1.67½

COUNTRY CALFSKINS.

5-7.....	\$1.07¼@1.00
7-9.....	1.27¼@1.30
9-12.....	1.57½@1.60

HOW TO RAISE PRICE OF PORK.

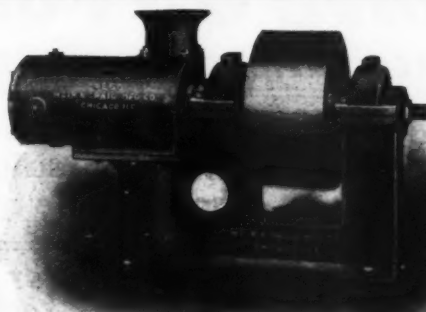
How greedy and eager a feeling prevails in some quarters of the German agricultural fraternity is told in the socialistic "Norwaertz." During a recent debate in an agricultural society the subject of vaccination of hogs was discussed. In the opinion of Mr. v. Puttkamer-Glowitz, the rapid dying of hogs from diseases is far from being a lamentable loss to the fraternity just now. They cannot, he puts it, rid themselves of even their best of stock which, in common parlance would mean that the prevailing high prices are too low for them yet, and the most ready remedy under the circumstances would be to cause a shortage in the supply.

Weir & Craig Manfg. Co.

2420-2440 WALLACE STREET, CHICAGO

**PACKING HOUSE MACHINERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION**

This hasher will cut any kind of fat, leaf, back or oleo. On a test made in Chicago recently 21,000 lbs. of leaf lard was put through in one hour. Fed to its full capacity a carload can be put through in one hour. Not only so but figure the time saved in rendering and the GREATEST POSSIBLE yield positively assured.



TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—The markets over the country are becoming quieter, as taking on a holiday look. It is not expected that marked vitality to trading will set in until the usual period in January, in which soapmakers particularly will be ready for the new year's business.

There is, however, firmness over prices for the tallow everywhere, although no advanced markets appear for the week.

While the quieter conditions of demand prevail, yet they are offset by the feature of small stocks, since the soapmakers and exporters had cleared most of the markets latterly of their surplus supplies.

The compound makers are using much less tallow than at this time last year and because the compound lard trading is much less than then, and as well on the much lower cost of oleo, stearine now than then.

But the general trading in tallow for consumption has been larger this fall and early winter season than in last year for the corresponding time, and it comes about from the enlarged needs of soapmakers, who have found right along, despite the late firm market, that tallow is upon a favorable consuming basis as compared with palm oil, coconut oil and cottonseed oil; therefore that there has been marked division of demand from these oils to tallow in this country and in England as well, because, in part, of the situation there for palm oil. The soapmaking and export demands for tallow have kept the markets of this country well cleared of supplies, and the fact that there is now something of the dullness incident to the holiday season does not disturb the temper of sellers over prices.

There are many traders with the belief that tallow will not have so independent a position of prices in the latter part of January (perhaps the early part of January), and further along in the new year. But the developments of the tallow markets latterly in their firmness have been a surprise to most traders, and as it seems to be a season in which the unexpected is happening a forecast of the tallow market by anyone is of less significance than ordinarily. For instance, in the line of fats, the cotton oil prices in their high level, and as based upon the difficulty in getting seed from planters' hands at the prices the mills can afford to pay for it, and the consequent very moderate production of the oil has been a surprise in all quarters, since the trade had been counting upon materially lower cost cotton oil by this time. And if cotton oil continues to show a moderate production there must be a good deal of demand continue from some soapmakers for tallow who had, in most seasons kept their needs largely upon cotton oil. Next month is really needed to find out whether the planters will accept prices the mills can afford to pay for cotton seed.

If this season, to this time, had been a normal one of supplies for all fats which seemed

probable at its beginning, in the early months, tallow would not now occupy its confident position of prices. The fact that beef and hog fats have been in increasing supply has not been sufficient to offset the situations of cotton oil, palm oil, coconut oil, especially as concerns their direct and indirect influences upon soapmakers' demands.

The production of city tallow in hhds, is now 600 to 650 hhds, weekly; there is so little of it to be had for the remainder of this month that further buying interest for it almost halts. The present bidding for city, hhds., is 4½¢, while 5¢ is asked; there may be a compromise price between the two figures. No sales as yet this week. City, in tierces, is quoted at 5½¢. Edible is quoted at 5½¢. bid for city made, and 5½¢. asked; sale, 100 tcs. city at 5½¢. Out of town lots can be had cheaper. The London sale on Wednesday showed by one cable "dull; 750 casks offered; half sold," and by another cable, "firm; 500 casks offered."

The western markets have had sales at 4¾¢. for city renders, against that price asked, and 4½¢. bid before this week, and prime packers quoted there at 5½¢.

OLEO STEARINE.—There is little doing from the compound makers. The little export interest which appeared in the previous week and took 20 tons at 6¼¢. has been quiet thus far this week; it failed to take up further refusals it had at 6¼¢. There is some increase in the compound lard business, but this has not started the compound makers, as yet, at least, into buying the stearine. The pressers while steadily accumulating supplies both here and at the west; and at the latter point there must be a considerable stock, are holding at 6¼¢. Sales in New York of 50 barrels at 6¼¢., and 60,000 pounds in Chicago at 6¼¢. But large buyers do not care to pay over 6¢.

OLEO OIL.—Rotterdam advanced a florin this week, and the offerings there seem to be fairly well taken up. Rotterdam at 46 florins. New York: choice, 8¢.; prime, 6¾¢.; low grade, 5½¢.; neutral lard is unsettled and favoring buyers, as the make is increasing, and it is being offered for January freely, which fact upsets the December price. Prices are too unsettled to quote accurately.

LARD STEARINE.—Very little demand; prices about steady. Western quoted at 7½¢.; city at 8¢.

NEATFOOT OIL.—Market is fairly well supported. Trading is of a jobbing order and rather quiet; 20 cold test, 97¢.; 30 cold test, 85¢.; 40 cold test, 67¢.; prime, 53¢. 54¢.; dark, 46¢.

COTTON SEED STEARINE.—Quiet, as yet.

LARD OIL.—Market favors buyers on the easy lard market and slow demands. Prime at 59¢. 60¢.

GREASE.—The market is firm, but hardly better than last week, although export and home trade sources buy to a fair extent. Yellow, 4½¢. 4¾¢.; bone and house, 4¼¢. 4½¢.; B white, 4½¢. 4¾¢.; fine white, 4¾¢. 5¢.

GREASE STEARINE holds to firm prices on moderate supplies. Yellow, 4½¢. 4¾¢.; white, 5¢.

CORN OIL.—While the mills hold the late quoted advance to 3.80, resales are taking place at 3.65.

PALM OIL.—Is again a little higher on its scarcity. Red is quoted at 6¼¢. 6½¢. and Layos at 6¾¢.

COCOANUT OIL.—Ceylon is strong and Cochin is little easier. Trading is moderate. Ceylon, spot, 5½¢. 5¾¢.; December and January arrival, 5½¢. 5¾¢.; Cochin, spot, 6¼¢. 6½¢.; December arrival, 6¢.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Frank Brewer (investments, etc.) was proposed for membership by Albert Lillienthal.

Visitors: T. A. Kirkpatrick, Glasgow; F. R. Willings, Arthur Cook, Liverpool; Richard Friedlander, Hamburg; Thomas Achilles, Bremen; W. H. Burch, Charleston, S. C.; Samuel Reid, Indianapolis; W. D. Mandeville, Duluth; R. B. Schneider, Peter Smith, A. C. Green, D. C. Hoffman, J. A. Newman, Chicago.

SWIFTS BUY RENDERING PLANT.

Swift & Company have bought Joseph Levy's fat melting, hide and fat business on Feeder street, Trenton, N. J. Possession was taken last week. It is believed that the purchasers will not only extend the present business, but will build eventually a soap plant there. The purchase was made in the name of the Trenton Beef Company on Ringold street. This is a very important transaction for that part of the country. The Swift interests had already developed an extensive fat collecting and rendering business in connection with its local packing business. The new purchase will improve both plants.

SWIFT DENIES MERGER RUMOR.

It seems so unnecessary to deny the merger rumors which are afloat or those which get afloat if there are none already in sight. The fact that Swift, Armour, Morris and others are very busy building big factories in each other's territory, if not right alongside of each other, ought to be an ocular denial of the merger of those houses, unless the builders are profligate grease, with more money than sense. Vice-President Edward F. Swift, however, denies the current rumor that the Morris, Swift and Armour plants are trying to merge with the National Packing Company.

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Welch, Holme & Clark Co.,

**383 WEST STREET
New York City**

COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Still Higher Prices—Not Much Demand From Consumers, but Inquiry From "Shorts" and the Moderate Production Give Strong and Somewhat Feverish Markets.

The markets for cotton oil all over the country are for this week again higher. The most marked stimulation in the prices is for the late deliveries—those from March to May. It might be argued from this that sources at least from which the demands come for these late deliveries are very hopeful of a continued confident market for the oil.

There is no question but that the entire cotton oil interest is a good deal perplexed by the seed situation and the consequent continued moderate oil productions. Moreover, they argue some portion of the Southern trade thinks that the oil is a good investment for late deliveries on a possibility of continued moderate production.

The investment demand for the oil has come this week wholly from the South. It has not been of a broad order, but confined rather to a few traders who had before in this season bought the oil ahead, while they have since been able to get out at profits, although it is not clear that they have as yet taken profits.

This Southern demand in New York this week has been more for the May delivery of prime yellow. On Tuesday it bid $36\frac{3}{4}$ c. for it, and there was then implied a 37c. trading basis for the May delivery, although nothing was then done in the delivery. There had been sales of 500 barrels prime yellow the day before for March delivery at $36\frac{1}{2}$ c., possibly for the purpose of covering "short" contracts. On Tuesday there was another lot of 500 barrels prime yellow sold in New York at $36\frac{1}{2}$ c. for March delivery, and winter yellow was then sold at an advance to 29c. for 500 barrels, while before this, but after the close of our previous week's review, there had been sales of 1,500 barrels winter yellow at 38c. @ $38\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 500 barrels butter oil at 38c., as well as 400 barrels prime yellow for May at 36c. The New York market closed on Tuesday with 36c. bid and $36\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked for prime yellow; December, $36\frac{1}{4}$ c. bid and $36\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked for January; $36\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid for March and at $36\frac{3}{4}$ @37c. for May, while winter yellow was then at 39c. and white at $38\frac{1}{2}$ @29c.

Crude in tanks at the Southeast mills had

then advanced to 29c. asked, with sales of twenty tanks at $28\frac{1}{4}$ @ $28\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 29c., but only one small lot at 29c.

It will be noticed that the seaboard markets had gone upward quite as radically as the mill points, and that the usual difference in the trading prices of the crude and refined prevailed. Besides that, the late deliveries of refined at the seaboard were even further apart in sellers' favor by comparison with the prices of crude for early deliveries at the mills.

The disposition of some of the mills was to buy the late deliveries of refined in New York for holding against their sales of crude for early deliveries.

On Wednesday there was almost a lull over trading from any quarter, while, because lard was then 10 points lower on enormous receipts of hogs, the talk on cotton oil was a little tamer; but the lard market is not having the usual full effect on the cotton oil position because of the light supplies of the oil. The market for the day in New York was 36c. bid and $36\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked for prime yellow for December, 36c. bid and $36\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked for January and February, $36\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid and 37c. asked for March and 37c. asked for May.

Thursday's market remained quiet and practically as the day before. Crude at the Southeast mills was held at 29c. But it developed their sales had been made of 2,000 barrels prime yellow, April and May deliveries, at 37c. Up to 37c. was asked for practically all deliveries and $36\frac{1}{2}$ c. would have been paid.

Friday's market will be found on another page.

It is a peculiar condition of affairs. It is a season, thus far, in which consumption of the oil by the compound makers and soap-makers is from about 40 to 45 per cent. less than that of last year, judging from the condition of business in compound lard and the diversion of soapmakers' demand from cotton oil to tallow, and to other soap materials, as well as from the less export takings thus far this year than in last season to the time; yet that the production of the oil has fallen off in corresponding degree, and that there is probably not much surplus oil on hand; therefore, that the whole position of prices favors selling interests, however strained the prices of the oil look by comparison with the market conditions for animal fats.

Indeed, although the home consumption and export movement of the oil are moderate, yet the statistical situation of it is such that as demands come along from speculative sources, either to protect "short" contracts or for investment, the market becomes sensitive to

them at once; therefore, that the whole position takes on a stronger tone.

It is a position that could have been counted upon latterly, as it became apparent that the mills were not likely to get the seed supplies at their late bidding prices. Therefore, the mills would have a slow time in producing the oil.

We have called attention latterly to the mills shutting down because of inability to get seed supplies. The situation in that respect has not been improved this week.

Texas is doing better in getting seed and in producing oil than other sections, yet Texas is not, as yet, producing the oil in as full degree as in last year. Notwithstanding, it may now be observed that some estimates of the Texas cotton crop are coming along that tally closely with our opinion of the extent of the Texas crop, as expressed in these columns a few weeks since, and to the effect that the Texas cotton crop would probably show a decidedly larger one than that of last year. However more of a seed supply Texas has than in last year, the planters do not, as a whole, care to sell it at its comparatively low price against that made by them in last year. The seed, therefore, as elsewhere over the South, is in freer degree than usually held for developments of the seed prices, and, as well, is being more freely held for fertilizing, feeding and planting purposes, although it would come out if the mills could pay higher prices for it. There is especial difficulty in getting seed supplies in Louisiana, Mississippi and North and South Carolina; but for that matter no point, Southeast or elsewhere, feels like marketing the seed at the prices the mills feel that they can afford to pay for it.

There is no question that because of a seed situation such as at present exists that many mills and others are impressed with the belief that the cotton crop is a shorter one than would appear to be justified by other developments.

But whatever the extent of the cotton crop, it is a fact that this week, particularly, some of the traders who had expressed opinions of a cotton crop just a little above that implied by the government estimate, and even less than that, are swinging around in their ideas. Although there are unquestionably some others who cling to their late put out opinions of a low crop estimate, the fact remains that seed cannot be had at present for an ordinary production of the oil; and not because seed is scarce in planters' hands, but for obvious reasons, which are referred to in this review.

Next month's (January) developments will be awaited with a good deal of interest, to see whether the planters let go of their seed supplies at the current prices or whether the mills will take the risk and offer more money for the seed to bring it forward.

It may be that because of the present high prices for the oil, with the confidence

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by some of the mills over the late future market prices for the oil, that mills here and there over the South may conclude to pay more money for the seed.

We believe that more seed could now be had over the South if a satisfactory price to planters was bid for it than in last year at this time, and base this opinion upon the following facts: That up to Thursday of the previous week the cotton in sight was 42,000 bales greater than that in sight up to a corresponding time in the previous year; that with the ruling movement thus far this week, and the estimates of the cotton to come into sight for the entire week, although the official statement of the movement for the week is not at this writing made up, will be in excess of that of last year by at least 100,000 bales (possibly it will reach 150,000 bales); that this enlarged movement, while it may not argue the extent of the cotton crop, and because of the unusual conditions for cotton

this year in high prices for it, and the active demands of foreign markets for the staple, although this feature is in some degree offset by the three to four weeks' late cotton crop, yet it would be clear that if more cotton has come into sight this year than in last season up to this time, that there must be a pretty large quantity of seed back in planters' hands. The point is emphasized when it is considered that the mills have used thus far this year hardly within 40 per cent. of the amount of seed they had secured up to this time in last year. Where, then, is the seed if not in sellers' hands?

The surplus seed is simply being held for more money, while the planter is quite willing to ignore, for the present at least, consideration of it, and is satisfied with the unexpected high prices for cotton and the fact that while he has marketed only a certain proportion of his cotton crop this year, he has received more money for it, speaking in a general way, than

he obtained for his previous season's entire production.

An additional point about the seed situation is that while the seed was (perhaps is to this time) in fine condition, and there was a promise at the beginning of the season of an exceptionally fine quality of oil, yet if the holding of the seed continues much longer there is likely to be a good deal of it of inferior quality and a freer showing of off-grade oil, since in many cases care is not taken of seed held back.

We expressed the belief in our previous review that the oil production would be materially less this year than in the previous season, because we do not think that the mills, as a whole, will care to take as much seed as they did last year at materially higher prices than those current for it. Moreover, materially higher prices would seem to be necessary to bring the seed out from planters' hands, under the stimulation the planters have from

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COTTON SEED OIL REFINERS.



DALLAS, TEXAS.

high prices for cotton. Then, again, the mills have not the outlook they had last year for the oil consumption and oil prices to urge them for busy work in producing oil.

The oil market may present some strange developments as the season wears along. It could be easily lowered if the seed is bought up at all freely, or as it could be had at higher prices, whereupon the oil production could become materially larger. This is a possible development. On the other hand, if the oil productions should run along in their present restricted order, as there is a certain recognized consumption of the oil in any contingency of markets for animal facts, selling interests could get even a further advantage for the oil. Next month will tell the story. It will then be easy to get a line on the future of the oil markets, as there must be shown by that time either desire or absence of it to get seed supplies upon which may be based the probable extent of the season's oil production, at least as to whether it is likely to be much less or only moderately so, as compared with the exceptionally large production of the previous year.

The export demand for the oil this week has been wholly for edible grades, notably for winter yellow, white and butter grade, particularly for winter yellow; but it has been more with a view of protecting actual needs of foreign markets; or, in other words, the exporters have shown no disposition to buy ahead.

The home demands for compound lard have increased moderately this week from their late dull position, but not sufficiently so to start demands from the compound makers for cotton oil, and who are likely to continue for some time the late policy of conservative buying of the oil as against actual needs of it, and because of the high prices for cotton oil as against the prices, low by comparison, the compound makers are compelled to accept for compound lard. The soapmakers are becoming dull, with the holidays, in their manufactured goods, but they are using this year relatively more tallow than cotton oil than in the previous season.

The lard market has declined this week because the receipts of hogs have largely increased; and this bears out the indications referred to in our previous review that the month of December would show a much freer marketing of hogs. We look to see in next month a materially increased supply of hogs. This is referred to in connection with cotton oil market developments, since cotton oil must suffer in extent of consumption if it keeps around current prices, by reason of the yielding hog fat markets and their effect upon market prices of products using cotton oil in their make. There is no question but that the consumption of lard has been largely augmented this year by reason of its price as against the high price had for it in last year, and that compound lard, which had an exceptionally large business last year, because, in part, of lard being then of high value, is losing this year the excess of trading it had last season over that of ordinary years.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

Since our last issue the market has advanced further. The South and the Southwest seem to be firm believers in the market, and in still higher prices, and the buying has been principally on the part of the speculators there. Very little has been done in local trades, and Europe is still entirely out of it.

Crude oil mills have shown a little more disposition to sell, and offers have been more free the last few days. Quite a few tanks were sold in the Southwest at from 28c. to 28½c. The majority of the mills who have any oil on hand do not care, however, to sell at present prices unless forced to do so on account of limited storage capacity.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, December, 36½c. asked and 35½c. bid; do., January, 36½c. asked and 36c. bid; do., February, 36½c. asked and 36c. bid; do., March, 37c. asked and 36½c. bid; do., April and May, 37½c. asked and 37c. bid; do., June, 38c. asked and 37½c. bid; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 39½c. to 40c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 39½c. to 40c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 19½c.; crude oil in tanks in the Southeast, 30c. to 31c. asked and 29c. bid; crude oil in tanks in Mississippi Valley, 30c. to 31c. asked and 29c. bid; crude oil in tanks in Texas, 29c. to 30c. asked and 28c. bid.

BASIS FOR COTTON OIL REMNANTS.

The Arkansas Freight Committee has received notice from interested lines of their individual intention, effective December 23, to handle remnant shipments of cottonseed oil from Arkansas to interstate points on the following basis:

"One remnant shipment of cottonseed oil may be handled each season from each mill located on committee lines in Arkansas at the current carload rate, subject to minimum weight of 24,000 pounds."

THE POULTRY AND VEGETABLE DIET.

Vegetables and poultry are playing a prominent part in the table diet at present. People get the chicken taste about yuletide time and vegetables are cheap for this time of the year. The cold stores will load up after the former gets through with the ready customer. Poultry is high, and butchers imagine that the stuff will go higher next week, so they are laying in stock now.

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Builders and Dealers in ENGINES, BOILERS, Tanks, Stacks, Standpipes, etc.; Bridge and Architectural Iron Work; Railroad, Cotton, Saw, Fertilizer, Oil and Ice MACHINERY and Supplies and Repairs; Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Leather and Rubber Belting and Hose; MILL SUPPLIES and TOOLS; Foundry, Machine, Boiler and Bridge Work. Capacity for 300 hands.

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LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO.

(Special to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Commission Company.)

CATTLE—Receipts of cattle the first three days this week, 57,955, being about 2,000 less than the same period last week. Monday, with 26,816 fresh arrivals, the market was slow and rather dull. Trains arrived late on account of the heavy snowstorms, and this had a lot to do with the dull, draggy trade. At the opening hour not half the cattle were in, and they kept stringing in all day long. Although the nice, handy-weight steers were in good demand, the buyers did not even seem anxious for these, as they say the trade is glutted, and that every cooler from here to New York is full of beef with no outlet. Heavy cattle were neglected again, and you would be surprised to see the big 1,450 to 1,650-pound cattle, a little plain, selling around \$4.30 to \$4.60. One extra fancy bunch of Angus long yearlings reached \$5.75, which was the extreme top of the market, but these were Christmas heaves and very fine indeed. Sales above 5c. are very few, and consist principally of light-weight steers of good breeding, mostly yearlings. Quite a string of good killing cattle went Monday at \$3.75 to \$4. The demand for butcher stock was a little better than the close of last week, and good cows and heifers were in good demand. Choice fat cows went at \$3.50@3.90, with bulk of the good beef cows going from \$2.90@3.40. Receipts Tuesday were 7,139, which was a heavy supply for a Tuesday, and it was hard sledding to get rid of anything but the very choicest, handy-weight cattle. Business was slow and dull all day, and not all the common cattle were sold. To-day, with receipts estimated at 24,000, many of the buyers did not leave the building until a late hour in the morning and the market is again very dull. Packers are coming into our offices and beseeching us to hold back any cattle we can, as they say they do not want them, even at the low prices they are getting them at, as they say they have hard work getting rid of the beef they already have, and their coolers are glutted. If receipts would only let up for a time, at least, and give the buyers a chance to get rid of the beef they already have, the market, we think, would react quickly, and there would be a better feeling all around.

HOGS—Receipts of hogs the first three days this week, 149,592, being about 32,000 more than the same period last week. Monday, with 53,000 hogs, prices were steady to strong at the opening, but the close was very weak. Trains were all late, and many hogs were forced to be carried over. The bulk of the hogs went at \$4.45@4.55, with mixed packing at \$4.25@4.55. Tuesday, with about 38,000 fresh arrivals, trade was again very slow, and about 5c. lower. To-day there is another big run, estimated receipts being 58,000, and the market opened this morning 10@15c. lower. We look for heavy receipts of hogs in the near future, and see nothing that would indicate a higher level of prices. There has been some talk of a strike among the packinghouse employees, but it was settled this morning, and things will go on as usual.

SHEEP—Receipts of sheep the first three days this week, 71,728, being about 4,000 more than the same period last week. The market opened this week with a better tone. Lambs were in good demand, with best lambs selling up to \$5.75. Good 52-pound feeding lambs went at \$4.45. Good to choice native ewes sold at \$3@3.15. Bucks were slow, sale at \$2@2.50. The demand for feeders has slackened somewhat on account of the cold weather, as feeders do not like to risk death losses in shipping. Market to-day about steady.

KANSAS CITY.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Cattle receipts this week were 46,800; last week 40,200; same week last year 41,500. This week has been marked by the lowest prices for beef steers in a number of years. Plain heavy grades were particularly dull and though the top was 5.65, not many loads sold over 5c., and lots of good cattle sold from 4c. to 4.40. Corn fed she stuff broke about the same as fats steers. Range cows lost less. Veal calves firm at 6c. for best. Stocker and feeder demand was good and prices are unchanged for the week.

Hog receipts this week were 52,200; last week 44,900; same week last year 38,500. Hogs weakened this week each day, except yesterday when a slight rally was made. Net loss 30 to 40 cents, with a further loss of 10 cents today. Packers have reduced the margin at Kansas City which they have been paying above competitive points, but sales here are still above other markets. Top today 4.40, bulk of sales 4.30 to 4.35.

Sheep receipts this week were 18,100; last week 15,800; same week last year 34,700. Sheep and lamb prices were at the high point the first of this week, but have lost 25 cents on killing grades since then. Mutton reached 4.40, lambs 5.50 and choice ewes 4c., with plainer kinds ranging 20 to 50 cents lower than these prices. Depressed eastern sheep trade is given as cause of recent slump. Feeding grades steady.

Hides unchanged; green salted 7c.; side brands 6c.; horse hides \$2 to \$3; dry flint butcher hides, 14c.; fallen, 13c.; under 16 lbs. 11c.; dry glue, 7c.

Packers purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	4,581	17,141	4,035
Fowler	1,445	3,863	560
Schwarzschild ..	3,029	8,265	2,137
Swift	7,031	9,435	2,435
Cudahy	4,830	7,366	1,670
Ruddy	790	336	486

ST. JOSEPH

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

The market on heavy beefs broke anywhere from 10c. to 25c. last week, with the demand dull at the decline, while the cheaper grades sold readily on a steady basis, and the good to choice light and medium weights were in strong request at mostly 10c. higher values. Cows and heifers were in fairly liberal quota and good demand at 10c. to 15c. higher prices. The supply of stockers and feeders fell under the wants of the demand on the part of the regular dealers, and prices gained 10c. to 15c. Although the country demand was not brisk, the yards were kept well cleared of cattle on each day.

Supplies of hogs were liberal and the demand strong on the part of both local buyers and for shipping account, and the week closed with values showing a gain of 5c. The quality was of fair to good average and weight; light and medium weights continued to predominate the offerings.

The demand for both sheep and lambs in good flesh continued in excess of the supply. Offerings were principally fed Westerns and natives. Under light supplies, yearlings and wethers sold fully steady, but native ewes and Western wethers broke 15c. to 25c. in sympathy with the bad conditions East, while Western ewes lost 10c. Lambs sold at a loss of 10c. to 20c. Native lambs topped the market at \$5.60; wethers, \$4.10, and native ewes, \$3.50.

TRADE NAME—NAPHTHA SOAP.

An interesting decision regarding the right to use a trade name was rendered by the English Court of Appeal in the case of Fels et al. vs. Christopher Thomas & Brothers, Limited. In this case it appeared that the plaintiffs, an American firm of soap makers, put upon the English market in 1900 a household soap to which they applied the name of Fels-Naphtha, as containing naphtha or benzine, and which soon obtained a large sale. The defendants, soap makers at Bristol, brought out a soap called "Christopher's Naphtha Soap." The plaintiffs brought suit for an injunction to restrain the defendants from selling any soap which was not of the plaintiffs' manufacture as and for "naphtha soap," or from using the term "naphtha" as applied to soap, without clearly distinguishing soap so described from the plaintiffs' Mr. Justice Kekewich decided against the plaintiffs on the ground that they had failed to establish any right to the term "naphtha" as applied to soap, and this decision was upheld by the Court of Appeals. The latter court said that, to succeed, the plaintiffs must first prove that their goods had become known to the public by the name "naphtha soap," which they had failed to do.—Bradstreet's.

NEW FORM OF SAL SODA.

The Solvay Co., of Brussels, Belgium, one of the largest alkali works in Europe, has been granted a patent in Germany on a new form of soda crystals in the shape of blocks. A lukewarm, concentrated soda solution is kept constantly crutched through while subjected to a low temperature, whereby the separation of fine crystals is obtained; these fine crystals are removed by filtration, placed into iron frames and here subjected to a hydraulic pressure of 200 to 400 atmospheres in a warm temperature. Under this treatment the small crystals blend into a solid white mass with transparent edges as seen in a block of paraffin. Its water of crystallization amounts to 63 per cent.—Am. Soap Jour. and Mfg. Chemist.

SOAP IN EGYPT.

As Egypt when the world was very young had all the civilization of the universe to itself, it is to be presumed that the uses of soaps have been long known in Cairo and Alexandria. If it is true that the civilization of a people may be gauged by the quantity of soap expended per head, it must be one further step forward when a nation commences to manufacture the article. This is the case with Egypt. Henceforth the soap exporter will not be able to spoil the Egyptian, and the mummies, which before this have been put to strange uses, may perchance be employed as perfume for toilet soaps. The imports into the country are falling fast, and consist of specialties mainly.—Am. Soap Jour. and Mfg. Chemist.

DOES THE OFFICE

Take an interest in small items of expense like PACKING? "EUFKA" cuts that expense in half—gives more power—takes better care of engine.

You need an INDICATOR, SEPARATOR, Etc.

JAMES L. ROBERTSON & SONS • NEW YORK



CHICAGO SECTION



THE FAMOUS KAISERHOF RESTAURANT

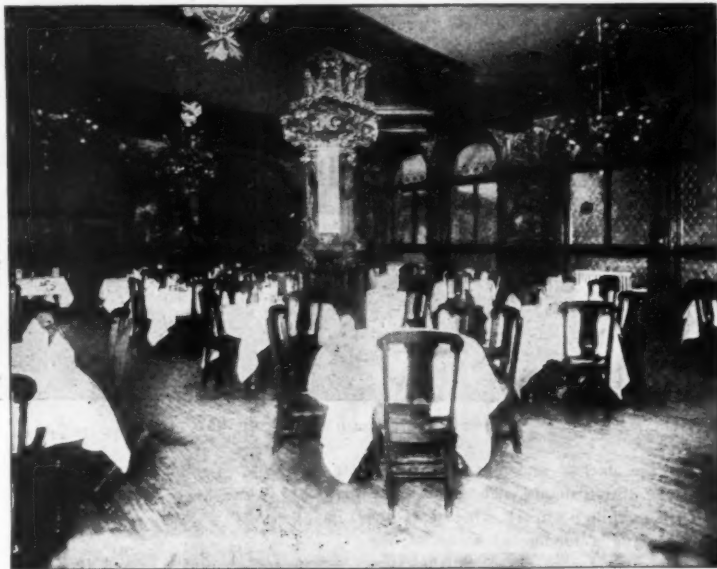
The little general knowledge which the readers of The National Provisioner now have of the Kaiserhof, Chicago, is probably gained by its advertisement which appears elsewhere in the paper.

The merits of the unique and epoch making Kaiserhof restaurant would if fully exploited deserve pages of space; a few only can be considered in this brief sketch.

The east end as shown in the illustration supplies us with a combination of the leading motives of "Faust" and "The Merry Wives of Windsor." While opinions may differ as to the artistic masterpiece of Max Mau and Vanderleeden the general excellence of the various burnt wood panels, beginning with the church scene where Gretchen beholds Faust, the promenade through the gardens, the soliloquy with the flower and the counting of the petals through all the vicissitudes of the drama are so eloquently depicted that the casual diner is fairly transported from the prosaic into the life of the master's realm. There is nothing trivial, nothing commonplace either in wood or glass. The mural decorations, the overhanging clusters of light, the solid pillars, the arched windows, the stuccoed walls; all unite in supplying to this masterful treatment the surroundings most vital to the idealization of the theme.

The south wall with its select panels stretching from the carved wood archway, in the extreme east corner to the quaint and inviting portals of the Alpen Senne in the west shows a group of Minnesaenger surrounded

with decoration in which are intertwined superb shields in vari-colored glass, reflecting as many streams of colored light on the groups which quiver with vitality.



KAISERHOF RESTAURANT—EAST END.

The chief illumination is derived from eight basket-shaped chandeliers entwined with gilt laurel leaf, and beautifully colored, each of twenty-six candles.

A short step which raises the west end about two feet above the east end is here encountered, an elevation which adds to the attractiveness of the "Kneipe." Pre-eminent amid the entourage of famous subjects, such as the Heidelberg tun and an animate portrayal of its diminutive guardian, and a little cottage of many gables from an attic room of which peeks a winsome peasant lass is a copy of the famous candelabra which lights up the cathedral at Hildesheim. This is a fourteenth century design.

Adjoining the peasant's home is a miniature reproduction of a Baron robber's castle with its formidable draw bridge and ghastly dungeon. To the right of this scene spreads out a view of a German "chaussee," built in the time of the Romans and used by them for military action. All along the east wall the subjects are treated with a strong hand and a lofty feeling, but the rhythm of the conception is held so well in hand that classic art could produce no nobler effect.

A description of the "Kneipe" would be incomplete were we to omit telling of the disconnected episodes which adorn the niches and corners. In one we find illustrated the folk song: "Fuchs du hast die Gans gestohlen;" in another there is a portrayed monastery. Built into the north wall there is a

fire place with natural oak logs supporting the thatched roof and so cosy and inviting is this nook that the jolly spirits always find their way here. The ceiling shows some of the afterthoughts of the Katzenjammer, herring, black coffee, etc.

Leading Packers

through their alert
Purchasing Agents
Buy SUPPLIES Here

WHY NOT YOU?

Woodenware
Packages
Paper
Salt
Pails
Skewers

Fuller's Earth, &c.

**FRED K. HIGBIE
COMPANY**

35 So. Water St., Chicago

ALLBRIGHT-NELL CO.,
4013 Wentworth Avenue - Chicago
WEIR & CRAIG MFG. CO.,
2421 Wallace Street - Chicago
Special Agents Hurford's Hog Hoist



This machine will save its cost in less than a year

O. P. HURFORD
CHICAGO
537 RIALTO BUILDING

Barbarossa, who is represented according to the German legend watching in the mountain cave.

Scattered along the walls are the relics of hunting scenes and the implements of the Nimrods; huge antlers vie for impressiveness with the massive heads of bears. The ceiling is of heavy wood finished in light color in

the Buffalo Refrigerating Machine Company. It is believed that the Buffalo machine has points in its favor which may appeal to packers.

Chicago can stand on its own bottom. It does not depend for its maintenance of superiority on untruthful and exaggerated mar-



KAISERHOF RESTAURANT—WEST END.

contrast to the darker and more beautiful ceilings of the dining rooms. The floor is inlaid with tiles, while a superb window of art glass representing a mediaeval scene of the knights gathering for a chase finishes the picture. The chandelier is heavy and costly, a copy of the famous "Muenchener Kindel," the Munich child holding the lamps.

All trains being belated on account of the cold weather, trading at the stockyards was slow all week.

J. T. Ames, Buckingham, Ia., sent in a carload of Poland Chinas averaging 365 pounds, which dressed out the high percentage of \$4.01 of salable pork.

The rendering plants which are still doing business within the proscribed zone in violation of a city ordinance came in for a denunciatory resolution in the common council.

Mr. Brown, who becomes the general purchasing agent of the National Packing Company, has won his spurs by his intelligent and capable management of the Omaha Packing Company.

Morrell & Co., of Ottumwa, Ia., made tempting inducements to J. Rohwedder, who managed the canning department at the Hammond plant of the National Packing Company, to come to them. Mr. Rohwedder accepted.

C. D. Havenstrite, an expert in matters of refrigeration, will open a Chicago office for

ket reports. Let us give accurate and honest reports on which the whole country can "bank."

The rules recently passed at the Live Stock Exchange Convention were ratified by the local board. Hereafter cattlemen pay for their own grub when in Chicago, and no more runners soliciting trade among the farmers for commission houses are two of the "severest" measures.

C. P. Monohan, former general purchasing agent of the National Packing Company, has been appointed assistant to General Manager K. H. Bell. This will relieve Mr. Bell of a vast amount of work, and no one could do it better than Mr. Monohan, who enjoys the reputation of being a glutton for work.

Incoming cattlemen complain that reports are sent out from this market that the bulk of cattle find buyers at prices much higher than the actual sales reported and that stock is brought here under such misrepresentations. If there is any truth in this accusation, it is high time that a stop was put to this practice, which is hurtful to this market and to all interests connected therewith.

When the Chicago Live Stock Exchange adopted *en bloc* the rules as passed at Fort Worth it was done with the understanding that all the other exchanges would follow suit. Gradually indications of bad faith crop to the front. Omaha will permit the purchase of "dinners" for shippers. In New York, according to the Raines statute, a glass of beer and an "automatic" sandwich constitute a meal. Who will define the Omaha dinner?

TALLOW, GREASE, OIL, ETC.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from George M. Sterne & Son.)

LARD.—Cash market declined 10c., closing at \$6.32½. Loose, \$5.92½. Shipments, 4,900 tes., against 4,100 tes. same day last year. Liverpool 3d. lower at 35c. 9d. Hog receipts West, 120,000, against 87,000 last week and 75,000 same day a year ago. Estimated to-morrow, 46,000. Top rice, \$4.60. Leaf lard, 6½c.; extra neutral, 8@8¼c. Market opened 7½c. lower, as hog receipts were far beyond any expectations—60,000 reported early with the market fully 10c. lower. Late in the day the estimate was reduced to 54,000, and the price was called strong at 5c. higher than the early trading. Packers and stock yard operators competed at the opening with local traders, who were anxious to unload recent purchases, causing a weak opening and a further decline of 2½c. The market remained steady throughout the day, finally rallying on the strong grain markets 2½c. on the May option with the January unchanged.

STEARINES.—Market is unchanged, and no features to report, except sales of one or two carload lots at 6¼c. This price is generally asked with 6c. bid. freely; stocks at Missouri River points are held at 6 to 6½c. Mutton stearine sales reported at 6¼c., and this price is still asked for January shipment. Lard stearine, 7½c. Tallow stearine, 5¼c. to 5½c. Grease stearine, 4½c. to 5½c., according to quality and titre.

OLEO OIL.—Cables from Rotterdam report sales of 400 tes. extra oil at 46 florins. This has had a tendency to strengthen our home markets, which are quotable as follows: Extra oleo oil, 7½c. to 7¾c.; No. 2, 6¾c. to 7¼c.; No. 3, 5¾c. to 6¼c.; extra oleo stock, 6½c. to 7¼c.; No. 3, 5¾c. to 6¼c.; extra oleo stock, 6½c. to 7¼c.

TALLOW.—Good trade reported, several large lots have changed hands; prices are steady to a shade higher. Packers' edible, 5c. to 5½c.; prime packers, 5c. to 5½c.; No. 1 packers, 4¾c. to 4¾c.; No. 2, 4c. to 4½c.; prime city, 5c.; No. 1 renderers, 4¾c. to 4¾c.; prime country, 4¾c. to 5c.; No. 1 country, 4¾c. to 4¾c.; No. 2 country, 4c. to 4¾c.; B country, 4¼c. to 4¾c. London cables report about 500 casks offered, about 350 sold at unchanged prices.

GREASES.—Stocks continue in good demand, offerings pretty well cleaned up; prices about unchanged. A white, of low acid test, sales at 5c.; ordinary A white, 4¾c. to 4¾c.; B white, 4¼c. to 4½c.; house, sales at 3¾c.; yellow, 3¾c. to 3¾c.; brown, 3¾c. to 3¾c.; bone, 4c. to 4¾c.; glue stock, 4c.; neatfoot stock, 4c. to 4¾c.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Market has advanced considerably. Bleachable prime summer yellow offered at 34½c., last half December to first half January. No off summer yellow in the market, and none in sight until early January. Crude in the Valley, 28½c. to 28¾c.; Texas points, 26¾c. to 27¼c.

COTTONSEED SOAP STOCK.—Concentrated on a basis of 63 to 65 per cent. F. A., 2¼c.; regular stock, on a basis of 50 per cent. F. A., 1c. to 1¼c.

**PRESSED
STEEL
HANGER
14c. each**

50 per cent. stronger
than a Cast Iron Hanger



**THE ALBRIGHT-NELL CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.
MAKERS**

PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from G. D. Forsyth & Co.)

We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10 to 12 av., nominally 9½c.; do., 12 to 14 av., nominally 8¾c.; do., 14 to 16 av., nominally 8½c.; do., 18 to 20 av., nominally 8¼c. Green picnics, 5 to 6 av., nominally 5¾c.; do., 6 to 8 av., nominally 5¼c.; do., 8 to 10 av., nominally 5¼c. Green New York shoulders, 10 to 12 av., nominally 5¾c.; do., 12 to 14 av., nominally 5¾c. Green skinned hams, 18 to 20 av., nominally 8¾c. Green clear bellies, 8 to 10 av., nominally 10c.; do., 10 to 12 av., nominally 9½c.

NO GENERAL PACKINGHOUSE STRIKE.

The chances of a general packing house strike in Chicago have disappeared in the agreement which the stockyards plants have come to with the coopers. All the points but one were adjusted with the striking unionists.

DEAR BEAR STEAKS.

Kansas City has also found that bear meat is dearer than beef, because it is a game fad. A local scribe who dug out the fact thus tells of it:

As especially choice morsels, hotels and restaurants will be offering bear meat for the next day or two. Four carcasses lay on the sidewalks in front of William Chandler's commission house, in Walnut street, having been shipped in from British Columbia. They were sold to a butcher at 35 cents per pound as they lay. By the time the heads and feet are off and the robes stripped, the cost of the meat will be close up to 50 cents a pound.

Bear meat is unusual on this market. Ordinarily, what does come here is from the Boston mountains, in Arkansas, and from Tennessee. It has not the high flavor of the Northern bear, being more greasy. At its best, bear meat requires a hungry man to enjoy it.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES FOR CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The commercial world frequently complained that it was impossible to obtain accurate and authentic information with reference to customs duties before the goods had been actually imported, so that the accurate calculation of contracts was often impossible. When the new customs tariff was under discussion, it was therefore proposed, to establish "intelligence offices" for customs matters, and to transfer any differences arising there-

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1903.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45
May	6.65	6.65	6.62½	6.62½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Jan	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10
May	6.27	6.27½	6.27½	6.27½
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan	11.27½	11.30	11.27½	11.30
May	11.72½	11.72½	11.65	11.70

MONDAY, DEC. 14, 1903.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Dec	6.47½	6.47	6.47	6.47½
Jan	6.42½	6.52½	6.37½	6.47
May	6.62½	6.67½	6.57½	6.62½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Jan	6.10	6.20	6.10	6.15
May	6.35	6.37½	6.27½	6.30
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan	11.42½	11.55	11.37½	11.50
May	11.80	11.85	11.70	11.80

TUESDAY, DEC. 15, 1903.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan	6.45	6.45	6.42½	6.42½
May	6.62½	6.62½	6.60	6.60
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Jan	6.07½	6.07½	6.07½	6.10
May	6.30	6.30	6.25	6.27
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan	11.32½	11.32½	11.30	11.40
May	11.77½	11.77½	11.65	11.75

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16, 1903.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan	6.35	6.35	6.30	6.32½
May	6.55	6.55	6.50	6.52½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Jan	6.02½	6.02½	6.00	6.02½
May	6.20	6.22½	6.17½	6.20
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan	11.25	11.25	11.20	11.25
May	11.55	11.65	11.55	11.62½

THURSDAY, DEC. 17, 1903.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan	6.37½	6.37½	6.35	6.37½
May	6.57½	6.60	6.55	6.57½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Jan	6.07½	6.10	6.07½	6.07½
May	6.22½	6.27½	6.22½	6.27½
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan	11.37½	11.42½	11.37½	11.37½
May	11.72½	11.80	11.72½	11.77½

FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 1903.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
Jan	11.35	11.42½	11.35	11.42
May	11.72	11.82	11.72	11.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan	6.35	6.37	6.32	6.35
May	6.55	6.57	6.52	6.57
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
Jan	6.07	6.07	6.05	6.07
May	6.25	6.27	6.22	6.27

out to the ordinary courts of law. This latter part of the motion was negatived, but the following was incorporated in the wording of the bill: "An office is to be established in each customs district, which, upon application, is to give information as to the rates of duty at which merchandise are admitted into the territory protected by the German customs dues." Such intelligence offices have been informally established. They are often consulted, and by their aid it is hoped to bring about a tariff uniform in its application throughout the German Empire. The inquiries ought to be addressed to the Customs Intelligence Office of the port of entry.

CHICAGO STOCKYARDS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Tuesday, Dec. 8.....	5,350	964	30,277	16,640
Wednesday, Dec. 9.....	28,408	1,151	38,287	21,065
Thursday, Dec. 10.....	10,763	602	35,300	15,915
Friday, Dec. 11.....	1,882	164	30,045	5,517
Saturday, Dec. 12.....	201	15	19,708	295
Monday, Dec. 14.....	26,816	1,051	53,901	26,897
Tuesday, Dec. 15.....	8,000	1,000	35,000	14,000

This week.....	34,816	2,051	88,901	40,897
Last week.....	32,193	1,697	79,074	46,959
Last year.....	25,527	1,151	58,279	38,900
Official last week.....	73,440	3,629	202,423	89,751
Official year ago.....	86,094	3,097	241,267	142,692

Shipments—				
Week ago.....	4,095	32	2,723	6,641
Monday.....	4,923	..	6,201	2,830
Yesterday.....	4,000	50	6,000	5,000

This week.....	8,023	50	12,271	7,830
Last week.....	32,193	1,697	79,074	46,959
Last year.....	6,322	252	7,206	5,836
Official last week.....	27,176	342	13,946	17,890
Official year ago.....	25,540	868	21,026	20,634

Cattle.

Good to prime steers.....	\$4.00@4.60
Poor to medium.....	3.00@4.75
Stockers and feeders.....	1.75@3.90
Cows.....	1.50@3.90
Helfers.....	1.75@4.50
Canners.....	1.50@2.30
Bulls.....	1.75@4.00
Calves.....	2.00@5.25

Hogs.

Mixed and butchers.....	\$4.00@4.70
Good to choice heavy.....	4.55@4.65
Rough heavy.....	4.55@4.60
Light.....	4.30@4.55
Bulk of sales.....	4.50@4.60

Sheep.

Good to prime lambs.....	\$5.25@6.00
Common to medium.....	4.00@5.00
Native ewes.....	2.75@3.25
Western ewes.....	2.85@3.15
Native wethers.....	3.75@4.00
Western wethers.....	3.50@4.00

CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES

for the week ending December 12, 1903.

Anglo-American.....	18,400
Armour & Co.....	44,000
H. Boone & Co.....	10,900
Boyd & Lunham.....	11,600
Continental Co.....	5,900
Morris & Co.....	14,900
National Packing Co. (Hammond Co.).....	6,700
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.....	10,100
Swift & Co.....	36,600
City Butchers.....	23,000
Shippers.....	15,400
Speculators and unsold.....	19,100
Total.....	216,600

THE DAVIES WAREHOUSE & SUPPLY CO.

Office: 20 N. Clark St.
on C. & N. W. R. R. } CHICAGO
Warehouse: 161 N. Water St.

Tools, Scoops & Shovels.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Packing House Supplies.

ALL IRON TANK COCKS, D & D Pattern x x x

HAM and LIVER NEEDLES x x x

BRASS and IRON GOODS.

Advertising

is to Commerce what Steam is to Machinery—the great propelling power, and THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is the powerful medium for pushing your business among its trades.

MARKET PRICES.

CHICAGO.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	@ 2.45
Hoof meal, per unit.....	@ 2.20
Concent. tank, 15 to 10% per unit.....	@ 2.10
Ground tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	2.25 @ 10c
Unground tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	2.10 @ 10c
Unground tank, 9 and 3% ton.....	21.00
Unground tank, 5 and 3% ton.....	14.50
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	22.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	18.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lb., avg. ton.....	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	28.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	45.00
Round shin bones, 34 to 40 lb., avg. ton.....	45.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lb., avg. ton.....	40.00
Long Thigh Bones, 90 to 95 lb., avg. ton.....	35.00

LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	@ 8.25 1/4
Prime steam.....	@
Neutral.....	@
Compound.....	@ 6 1/4

STEARINES.

Oleo.....	@ 6 1/4
Lard.....	@ 7 1/4
Grease, W.....	5 1/4 @
Grease, B.....	@
Grease, Y.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4

OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained, tes.....	54
Lard Oil, extra, No. 1.....	30
Lard Oil, No. 1.....	30
Lard Oil, No. 2.....	34
Oleo Oil, extra.....	@ 7 1/4
Oleo Oil, No. 2.....	@ 7
Neatsfoot Oil, pure.....	65 @
Neatsfoot Oil, No. 1.....	@

TALLOW.

Packers' prime.....	4 1/4 @ 5
No. 2.....	@ 4 1/4
Edible.....	5 @ 5 1/4
City renderers.....	@ 4 1/4

GREASE.

Brown.....	@ 7 1/4
Yellow.....	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
White, A.....	4 1/4 @ 5
Bone.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Borax.....	7 1/4 @ 8
Sugar—	
Pure, open kettle.....	3 1/4
White, clarified.....	3 1/4
Plantation, granulated.....	4 1/4
Yellow, clarified.....	3 1/4
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lb.....	\$2.40
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lb.....	1.50
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	2.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lb., 2X and 3X.....	1.10

COOPERAGE.

Tierces.....	\$1.37 1/4 @ 1.40
Barrels.....	1.07 1/4 @ 1.10

BUTCHERS' WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$1.25
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.30
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	4.85
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	5.00
14 lb., 1/2 doz. to case.....	18.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	Per doz. \$2.25
2 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars 1/2 dozen in box.....	11.60
6 oz. jars 1/2 dozen in box.....	22.00
2, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra plate beef.....	\$9.50
Plate beef.....	9.00
Extra mess beef.....	9.50
Prime mess beef.....	10.00
Beef hams.....	Not Quoted.
Rump butts.....	9.00
Mess pork, repacked.....	12.00
Extra clear pork, Long Cut.....	13.75

DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets.....	12 1/4
Insides.....	13 1/4
Outsides.....	11 1/4
Knuckles.....	12 1/4
Reg. clogs.....	10

SMOKED MEATS PACKED.

A. C. Hams.....	13
Skinned Hams.....	11 1/4
Shoulders.....	
Picnics.....	7 1/4
Breakfast Bacon.....	17

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	7 1/4
Lard substitute, tes.....	6 1/4
Lard compound.....	6 1/4
Barrels.....	1/2c. over tes.
Half barrels.....	1/2c. over tes.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lb.....	1/2c. to 1c. over tes.

BUTTERINE.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

No. 1, natural color.....	@ 10
No. 2, natural color.....	@ 11 1/4
No. 3, natural color.....	@ 14
No. 4, natural color.....	@ 15

F. O. B. KANSAS CITY.

No. 1, natural color.....	11 @ 12
No. 2, natural color.....	14 @ 15
No. 3, natural color.....	14 1/4 @ 16
No. 4, natural color.....	15 1/4 @ 17

BOILED MEATS.

Hams, boneless.....	17
California, boneless.....	11
Roiled shoulders.....	11

DRY SALT MEATS.

Rib bellies.....	@ 7.50
Short clears.....	
Plates, regular.....	6.25
American shoulders.....	

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	12
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	35
Beef bungs, each.....	7
Hog casings, per lb free of salt.....	45
Hog bungs exports.....	10
medium, each.....	5
small, each.....	2
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	65

SAUSAGES.

Summer, H. C.....	16
German Salami.....	15
Holsteiner.....	12
D'Arles H. C.....	
Correlat.....	13
Bologna.....	6
Frankfurts.....	9
Blood, Liver and Head Cheese.....	7
Tongue.....	9
Special Compressed Ham.....	9
Berliner Ham.....	9
Poish.....	8
Vest Ham.....	8
Pork Sausage.....	9 @ 9 1/4

VINEGAR PICKLE—COOKED MEATS.

Pig's Feet, 1/4 bbl., 80 lb.....	\$3.40
Snouts, 1/4 bbl., 80 lb.....	5.20
Ox Hearts, 1/4 bbl., 80 lb.....	5.20
Plain Tripe, 1/4 bbl., 80 lb.....	2.40
H. C. Tripe, 1/4 bbl., 80 lb.....	4.50

DRESSED BEEF.

	Carcass.	Fore.	Hind.
Fair Cows.....	5 1/4	5 1/4	7 1/4
Good Young Cows.....	7	5 1/4	8 1/4
Native Heifers.....	7 1/4 @ 8	6	9 1/4
Texas Steers.....	7 1/4 @ 8	5 1/4	9
Western Steers.....	7 1/4 @ 8	6 1/4	10
Native Steers.....	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4	6 1/4	11

BEEF CUTS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Loins.....	15 @ 16	12 1/4	9
Short Loins.....	20	18	12
Ribs.....	14	12 1/4	10
Tenderloins.....	6	5 1/4	4 1/4
Chucks.....	4 1/4	4 1/4	3 1/4
Plates.....	8	7	6
Rounds.....			9 @ 10
Rolls boneless.....			7 @ 8
Shoulder 'lods, boneless.....			5
Rump Butts, boneless.....			6 1/4
Chucks boneless.....			8
Strip Loins.....			8 1/4
Beef Ham Sets.....			8

BEEF SUNDRIES.

Cheek meat.....	4
Hangingenders.....	6 1/4
Flank steak.....	7 @ 9
Trimings.....	4
Shanks.....	3 1/4
Flanks (rough).....	5
Braids.....	4
Kidneys.....	4
Beef Suet.....	5
Sweetbreads.....	25
Oxtails.....	3 1/4
Livers.....	4
Hearts.....	3
Tongues.....	11 1/4
Clean Tripe (reg.).....	2 1/4
Clean Tripe (H. C.).....	4

CALVES.

Carcass.....	7 @ 10
Fores.....	5 @ 8
Hinds.....	9 @ 12
Sweetbreads.....	45c.
Livers.....	30c.

MUTTON.

Lambs (carcase).....	11 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Ewes (carcase).....	7 @ 8
Yearlings (carcase).....	9 @ 10
Wethers (carcase).....	8 @ 9
Mutton (racks).....	6 @ 7
Mutton, legs.....	@ 11
Mutton, breasts.....	@ 5 1/4
Mutton steaks.....	@ 5 1/4
Lamb (racks).....	9 @ 10
Lamb, loins.....	@ 16
Lamb, saddles.....	@ 16
Lamb, legs.....	@ 16
Lamb, tongue.....	12c. per lb.
Lamb, fries.....	5c. pair

PORK.

Dressed Hous.....	7
Tenderloins.....	15
Pork Loins.....	7
Spare Ribs.....	6
Shoulders.....	6 1/4
Shoulders (skinned).....	6 1/4
Trimings.....	5 1/4
Pigs' Tails.....	4 1/4
Hearts (per pound).....	2
Leaf Lard.....	7 1/4
Heads (rough).....	3 1/4
Heads (cleaned).....	3 1/4
Hocks.....	4
Cheek Meat.....	4
Neck Bones.....	1 1/4
Backfat.....	6 1/4
Plux (per lb).....	3
Kidneys (per lb).....	1 1/4
Pigs' Feet (rough).....	2
Pigs' Feet (cleaned).....	2 1/4
Brains (per lb).....	3
Snouts and Ears.....	3 1/4
Tongues.....	9 1/4

BUTCHERS' OFFAL.

Tallow.....	4c.
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	2 1/4 per lb
Calfskins 8 to 15 lb.....	.04 @ 11
Calfskins, under 8 lb.....	00c. each

JUTE CLOTH—for pressing tankage and blood
FINE BURLAPS—for canvassing hams and
 bacon.
BURLAPS and BAGS—for any purpose.

W. J. JOHNSTON, Manufacturer & Importer
 182 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE MARKET.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO DEC. 14, 1903.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,404	665	18,810	18,237	
Sixtieth St.....	1,946	75	2,854	12,655	43
Fortieth St.....					23,314
Lehigh Valley.....	5,233				3,455
Weehawken.....	1,216			1,719	
B. & O. R. R.....				204	
Scattering.....	61	42	35		
Totals.....	10,880	130	3,561	33,423	45,069
Totals last week.....	11,039	121	5,027	39,845	39,386

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Live Qrs. of beef.
Schwartzschild & Sulzberger, Sa. Victorian.....	410		
Schwartzschild & Sulzberger, Sa. Minnetonka.....	375		1,731
Schwartzschild & Sulzberger, Sa. British Empire.....	135		
Schwartzschild & Sulzberger, Sa. St. Paul.....			1,163
J. Shamberg & Son, Sa. Victorian.....	410	1,060	
J. Shamberg & Son, Sa. Minnetonka.....	375		
J. Shamberg & Son, Sa. British Empire.....	405	650	
J. Shamberg & Son, Sa. Amazonense.....	40		
Swift Beef Co., Sa. Arabic.....			1,450
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Victorian.....			2,300
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Arabic.....			1,750
Armour & Co., Sa. Victorian.....			2,100
Armour & Co., Sa. St. Louis.....			1,400
Cudahy Packing Co., Sa. Campana.....			1,750
L. S. Dillenback, Sa. Uller.....			75
L. S. Dillenback, Sa. Parima.....			40
Miscellaneous, Sa. Pretoria.....	46	10	
Total exports.....	2,196	1,844	13,644
Total exports last week.....	2,088	2,497	11,600
Boston exports this week.....	2,578	3,576	6,930
Baltimore exports this week.....	1,389	2,125	
Philadelphia exports this week.....	988		1,500
Portland exports this week.....	301	1,746	
Newport News exports this week.....	952		
St. John exports this week.....	1,063	1,969	
To London.....	2,925	2,312	3,701
To Liverpool.....	3,797	6,865	15,810
To Glasgow.....	854	803	
To Manchester.....	1,086		
To Bristol.....	81	445	
To Antwerp.....	540	650	
To Southampton.....			2,563
To Para, Brazil.....	40		
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	46	125	
Total to all ports.....	9,467	11,290	22,074
Totals to all ports last week.....	10,675	9,960	18,633

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$4.00@5.10
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.10@4.50
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.50@4.00
Oxen and stags.....	2.50@4.75
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.10@3.80
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.40@5.80

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected.....	100 lb. 8 1/4@9
Live veal calves, good to prime.....	100 lb. 8 1/4@8 3/4

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	5.00@5.05
Hogs, medium.....	@5.00
Hogs, light to medium.....	@5.00
Pigs.....	@5.40
Roughs.....	4.00@4.10

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, selected.....	per lb. 6
Spring lambs, good to choice.....	per lb. 5 1/2
Spring lambs, culls.....	5 1/4
Sheep, selected.....	per 100 lb. 4
Sheep, medium to good.....	per 100 lb. 3 1/4
Sheep, culls.....	per 100 lb. 2 1/4

DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Choice native, light.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/4
Common to fair, native.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Choice native, light.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Native, com. to fair.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Choice Western, heavy.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Choice Western, light.....	6 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair, Texan.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Good to choice heifers.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair heifers.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Choice cows.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Common to fair cows.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	5 @ 5 1/4
Freshy Bologna bulls.....	5 @ 5 1/4
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	8 @ 11

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	@14
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	11 1/2@13 1/4
Calves, country dressed prime, per lb.....	10 1/4@11 1/4
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	8 1/4@11
Calves, country dressed, common.....	6 1/2@7 1/4

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Hogs, heavy.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Hogs, 180 lb.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Hogs, 160 lb.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Hogs, 140 lb.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring Lambs, choice.....	per lb. 9 1/4
Spring Lambs, good.....	@9
Spring Lambs, culls.....	@8 1/4
Sheep, choice.....	@8
Sheep, medium to good.....	@7 1/4
Sheep, culls.....	@6 1/2

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lb average.....	@ 12 1/4
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb average.....	@ 12 1/4
Smoked hams, heavy.....	@ 12
California hams, smoked, light.....	@ 7 1/4
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	@ 8
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@ 13
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@ 12 1/4
Dried beef sets.....	@ 13
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	@ 13
Smoked shoulders.....	@ 7 1/4
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@ 8

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lb cut, per 100 bones.....	@ 12 1/4
per 2,000 lb.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.....	75.00
Horns.....	15.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality.....	270 @ 280

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	50c to 75c a piece
Fresh Cow Tongues.....	35c to 50c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	16c to 18c a lb
Calves' liver.....	2 1/2c to 50c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2c to 2 1/2c a piece
Livers, beef.....	4c to 6c a lb
Oxtails.....	5c to 7c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	10c to 15c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10c to 12c a lb
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	15c to 25c a lb
Lambs' fries.....	6c to 10c a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	8 1/4 @ 9

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2 1/4
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@ 25

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS.

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	@ \$5.75
XX sheep, per dozen.....	@ 4.50
X sheep, per dozen.....	@ 3.75
Blind flint sheep.....	@ 3.75
Sheep, ribbed.....	@ 3.12 1/2
XX lambs, per dozen.....	@ 4.50
X lambs, per dozen.....	@ 3.50
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 3.00
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 2.00
Culls, lambs.....	@ 75

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	40
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	40
Hog, American, in tea or bbls., per lb., F.O.B.....	42
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., F.O.B.....	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set f. o. b. N. Y.....	13
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....	6
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	8
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	35
Beef, middles, per lb.....	37
Beef, middles, per lb.....	@ 6
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	@ 5 1/4
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	2 1/4 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing., white.....	21	22
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13 1/4	14 1/4
Pepper, Penang, white.....	20 1/4	21 1/4
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	16	19
Pepper, shot.....	15	
Allspice.....	6 1/4	12
Coriander.....	6 1/4	6
Mace.....	55	60

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Crystals.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Powdered.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4

THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra.....	21
1 extra.....	17
1.....	16
IX moulding.....	15
IX.....	14 1/4
14.....	14
13.....	13
12.....	12
11.....	11
10.....	10
9.....	9

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb. .14
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.12
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14.....	each 1.50
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.10
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/2-14 lb.....	piece 1.30
No. 1 grassers.....	per lb. .12
No. 2 grassers.....	per lb. .08
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lb and up.....	piece 1.90
Ticky kips, 18 lb and up.....	piece 1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lb and up.....	piece 1.65
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lb.....	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lb.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.50
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece 1.25
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.10
Branded kips.....	piece .80
Branded skins.....	piece .50

GAME.

DRY-PACKED.

Snipe, English, per dozen.....	1.75@2.00
Plover, Golden, per dozen.....	2.50@3.00
Grall per dozen.....	1.75@2.00

DRESSED POULTRY.

DRY-PACKED.

Turkeys—Jersey and up-river, fancy.....	@ 22
Jersey and up-river, fair to good.....	@ 21
Delaware and Maryland, fancy.....	@ 22
Del. and Md., fair to good.....	@ 19
State and Pa., fancy.....	@ 21
State and Pa., fair to good.....	@ 19
Ohio and Mich., scalded, fancy.....	@ 20
Ohio & Mich., sc'd'd, fair to prime.....	@ 19
Other western, dry-picked, fancy.....	@ 20
Other western, scalded, fancy.....	@ 20
Other western, fair to prime.....	@ 18
Old.....	@ 17
Common.....	@ 15
Broilers, Phila., 4 lb. and under to pair, fancy.....	@ 23
Pa., 4 lb. and under to pair, fancy.....	@ 20
Western, dry-picked, 4 lb. and under to pair, fancy.....	@ 16
Chicken—Phila., fcy., large, per lb.....	@ 18
Phila., mixed sizes, per lb.....	@ 15
State and Pa., fancy, per lb.....	@ 14
State and Pa., med. sizes, per lb.....	@ 11 1/2
State and Pa., poor, per lb.....	@ 11
Ohio & Mich., sc'd'd, lrg. fcy.....	@ 13
Ohio & Mich., scalded, med. sizes.....	@ 12
Western, dry-picked, large, per lb.....	@ 12
Western, scalded, large, per lb.....	@ 12
Western, dry-picked and scalded medium sizes.....	@ 11 1/2
Fowls—Ohio & Mich., scalded, per lb.....	@ 11 1/2
Western, inferior.....	@ 12
Geese—Western, mixed, per lb.....	@ 10
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per doz.....	@ 3 00
Mixed, per doz.....	2 50@2 62
Dark, per doz.....	1 62@1 75
per lb.....	@ 15
Fowls and chickens, poor, per lb.....	@ 9
Old cocks, per lb.....	8 1/4 @ 9
Spring Ducks—Jersey, Pa. & Va.....	@ 17
Western, large, fancy, per lb.....	@ 15
Western, dry-picked, average best, per lb.....	@ 11 1/2

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, nearby, per lb.....	@ 10 1/4
Spring chickens, Western, per lb.....	@ 10 1/2
Spring chickens, Southern, per lb.....	@ 10 1/2
Fowls, per lb.....	@ 11 1/2
Roosters, per lb.....	@ 7 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 13
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	80@90
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1 50@1 62
Live Pigeons, per pair.....	@ 20

E. A. BRYAN CO.

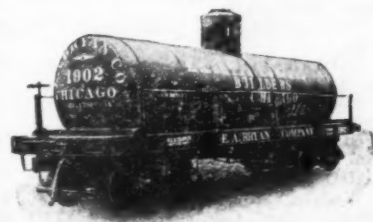
STEEL TANKS

..OF EVERY DESCRIPTION..

Structural iron work, all kinds of heavy and light plate work, Gray Iron Castings and all kinds of Machinery Work

Chicago Office: 414 First National Bank Building.

Works: HARVEY, ILL.



FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00	@25.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00	@25.50
Nitrate of soda—future.....	2.05	@ 2.07½
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	2.10	@ 2.15
Bone black, spot, per ton.....	13.50	ch. @D***¼
Dried blood, M. Y., 12-18 per cent. ammonia.....	2.50	@ 2.55
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground, s. f., M. Y.....	2.65	@ 2.70
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	21.00	@22.00
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	18.00	@19.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00	@16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	14.00	@15.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00	@ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	26.00	@29.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00	@15.00
Asafetide, per unit, del. New York.....	2.90	@ 2.95
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.07½	@ 3.10
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot.....	3.15	@ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05	@ 3.07½
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50	@ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	2.50	@ 3.75
The same, dried.....	2.75	@ 4.00

POTASHER, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kalnit, shipment, per 2,400 lbs.....	\$4.95	@ 9.50
Kalnit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.50	@10.85
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00	@ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.88	@ 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90	@ 1.90
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 p. c.), to arrive.....	1.00	@ 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.08	@ 2.20
Sylvinit, 24 to 26 p. c., per unit.....	.30	@ .40

OCEAN FREIGHT.

	Liverpool	Glasgow	Hamburg
	Per Ton	Per Ton	Per 100
Canned meats.....	12/6	17/6	20c
Oil cake.....	7/6	10/	12c
Bacon.....	12/6	17/6	20c
Lard, tierces.....	12/6	17/6	20c
Cheese.....	30/	35/	2 M
Butter.....	30/	35/	2 M
Tallow.....	10/	15/	30c
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/6	30c
Pork, per bbl.....	2/	2/9	20c

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ending December 12, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.

	Week Dec. 12, 1903.	Week Dec. 13, 1902.	Nov. 1, 1902 to Dec. 12, 1903.
United Kingdom.....	755	1,231	4,498
Continent.....	709	408	2,588
So. and Cen. Am.....	600	200	2,816
West Indies.....	1,088	2,030	7,405
Br. No. Am. Col.....	197	55	1,454
Other countries.....	22	46	1,025
Totals.....	3,372	3,970	19,786

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

	10,929,378	12,693,543	60,382,738
United Kingdom.....	901,425	811,212	5,571,691
Continent.....	138,000	95,800	1,032,125
So. and Cen. Am.....	438,025	469,675	2,067,850
Br. No. Am. Col.....	22,000	26,325	552,875
Other countries.....	12,448,828	14,066,755	72,618,304

LARD, POUNDS.

	4,821,650	6,770,766	32,127,838
United Kingdom.....	6,506,800	5,306,652	40,081,450
Continent.....	582,745	334,105	3,454,480
So. and Cen. Am.....	632,965	747,970	3,647,820
Br. No. Am. Col.....	4,000	.....	45,080
Other countries.....	88,510	100,000	492,535
Totals.....	12,636,730	13,519,493	80,429,203

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	3,130	4,410,925	8,396,290
Boston.....	111	4,468,825	1,867,568
Portland, Me.....	.....	1,184,850	774,000
Philadelphia.....	.....	26,685	28,725
Baltimore.....	15	220,563	278,109
New Orleans.....	107	111,975	79,825
Montreal.....	.....	.....	24,970
Newport News.....	.....	.....	440,240
St. John, N. B.....	.....	1,905,830	474,598
Mobile.....	.....	119,025	242,495
Totals.....	3,372	12,448,828	12,636,730

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1902.	Nov. 1, 1901.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.....	12,190,378	13,190,378	788,600
Bacon, lbs.....	3,057,200	3,173,600	.....

Bacon & hams, lb.. 72,618,304 73,737,151 1,118,847
Lard, lbs..... 80,429,203 72,509,551 7,859,652

SATURDAY, DEC. 12.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	200	20,000	1,000
Kansas City.....	500	7,000	500
South Omaha.....	100	10,000	.....
St. Louis.....	.....	.....	.....

MONDAY, DEC. 14.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	24,000	38,000	20,000
Kansas City.....	10,000	8,000	3,000
South Omaha.....	5,000	10,000	14,000
St. Louis.....	.....	.....	.....

TUESDAY, DEC. 15.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	8,000	29,000	14,000
Kansas City.....	14,000	10,000	5,000
South Omaha.....	4,000	11,000	6,000
St. Louis.....	.....	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	25,000	55,000	25,000
Kansas City.....	13,000	9,000	5,000
South Omaha.....	4,000	12,000	4,000
St. Louis.....	4,500	7,000	1,200

THURSDAY, DEC. 17.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	10,000	30,000	12,000
Kansas City.....	6,000	9,000	2,000
South Omaha.....	2,500	9,000	1,000
St. Louis.....	.....	.....	.....

FRIDAY, DEC. 18.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	4,000	38,000	7,000
Kansas City.....	3,000	4,000	4,000
Omaha.....	1,500	9,000	4,000
St. Louis.....	.....	.....	.....

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special to The National Provisioner from T. H. White & Co.)

The ammoniate market the past week is without change. The inquiry is fair. We quote: Ground tankage, 10 and 15, \$2.25 and 10 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; do., 6 and 25, \$15 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.20 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.45 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$2.25 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20, \$2.55 and 10 c. a. f. Baltimore.

Sulphate of Ammonia—For prompt shipment, \$3.07½ to \$3.10; futures, \$3.12½ to \$3.15.

Nitrate of Soda—December arrival, \$2.12½ to \$2.15; January, \$2.10; February, \$2.07½; March-April and May, \$2.05; June, \$2.02½; July-December, \$2.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo market this week is a trifle weaker, and with the turn of the year will probably be slightly lower. The experience in the oleo business shows that prices in January are usually below those in December. The production of oleo is normal, so is the consumption. Market at this time of writing, for the finest grades, about 45 florins, but very restricted demand for the low grades, and production of same rather light.

Neutral lard is no more bringing the fancy figures at which it sold in November, and is now closer to oleo oil than it has been for a long time past, but still considerably above it.

Offerings of choice cottonseed oil for butterine manufacturers are very light, and prices for the article likely to be in January a great deal higher than they are now.

HOG MARKETS DECEMBER 18.

CHICAGO—Receipts, 38,000; slow; 10c. lower: \$4.10@4.55.

KANSAS CITY—Receipts, 11,000; slow; 10c. lower: \$4.15@4.35.

OMAHA—Receipts, 8,000; slow; 5@10c. lower: \$4.15@4.30.

ST. LOUIS—Five cents lower: \$4.25@4.55.

INDIANAPOLIS—Receipts, 10,000; lower: \$4.25@4.60.

EAST BUFFALO—Receipts, 60 cars; quiet: \$4.50@4.70.

CLEVELAND—Receipts, 55 cars: \$4.55@4.60.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$6.70; city steam, \$6.12½ @6.25; refined, Continent, tierces, \$7.10; do., South America, tierces, \$7.80; do., do., kegs, \$8.80; compound, \$6.25.



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United States, Canada, and Mexico.

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GENERAL MARKETS

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Dec. 18.—Beef—Extra mess, 62s. 6d. Pork, mess, Western, 77s. 6d. Hams—Sugar cured, 49s.; short ribs, 44s.; long clear middles, light, 40s. 6d.; long middles, heavy, 40s.; short clear, 39s.; clear bellies, 49s.; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 35s. 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tcs., 34s. 6d.; American refined, in pails, 35s. Cheese—American, finest colored, 53s. 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 23s. 9d. Turpentine, 43s. 9d. Cottonseed oil (Hull), 19s. 1½d. Rosin, common, 7s. 3d. Linseed oil (London), 17s. 9½d. Petroleum, refined (London), 7½d.

BALTIMORE SPICE LETTER.

In the face of steady predictions, both in this country and abroad, and the strongest kind of statistical position, Pepper is dull. Thirteen cents can be shaded on Singapore, but this is not likely to last. All grades in sympathy with Singapore are slightly lower. We expect no change until after the Holidays, but then we believe buyers will have to pay more money.

CAYENNES, still firm. Zanzibar Chillies, 16½ to 17c.

CLOVES, unchanged, but higher prices are expected, 15 to 15½c.

PIMENTO, steady. 8c.

MACE and nutmegs are easier. The U. S. is to-day underselling primary markets and Holland. Nutmegs, 105-110's, 27½c. to 28c. CASSIA, Saigon, Batavia and China, all firm with predictions of advance.

GINGERS, all kinds, are duller than anything else in the spice line. Prime African, 6½c. to 7c.

CELERY SEED unchanged at 8½c.

CARAWAY SEED from 4½c. to 5½c.

POPPY SEED, 5½c. to 5½c.

CORIANDER SEED still very high at 3½c. to 4c. for Natural, and no supplies obtainable for shipment from Africa.

SAGE LEAVES, 3¼c. to 3½c. Best rubbed at 5¼c.

THYME, savory and majoram unchanged.

NT

BUTCHERS RUINED

They have what the local scribes call a retail butchers' trust at Superior and Duluth, Minn. The butchers agreed not to advertise, and that angered the papers, so they went for the meat men's scalp, after this style:

"Let the people of Duluth have hope. The independent butcher shops in Superior have broken the trust which the butchers had in that city, and the people are now getting meats at bottom prices.

"Superior butchers for some time did not have a trust and sold meats at reasonable profits. The Duluth butchers, however, found it very embarrassing to explain how meats could be sold at Duluth, and they got after the Superior men and persuaded them to organize, setting before them the enormous profits they could obtain by doing so. They pointed to what they were doing in Duluth and told the Superior men they would be fools if they did not feather their nests in the same fashion. The bait took with them and the association was formed.

"The independent shops quickly sprang up there recently, when it was found, through the Duluth example, that meats could be had, and now the trust has been broken. The former members of it are now competing with each other, and bargains are being offered in meats. The cut in prices is said to have commenced several days ago. The butchers of Duluth are again, after refraining from that plan for about two years.

"Each succeeding day new butchers are advertising to the public the bargains they have to offer in meat, and the public is getting the benefit.

"In the Superior markets to-day round steak is being sold at as low as 10 cents, sirloin at 11 cents, porterhouse at 12½ cents, roasts at from 8 to 10 cents, pork chops at 10 cents, pork roasts at 10 cents, boiling meats from 4 to 8 cents, front quarters of beef at 4 and 5 cents, hind quarters at 7 cents, shoulder steaks, three pounds for 25 cents. Small hams are sold for 11½ cents per pound.

"Not only have the Superior butchers cut their prices, but they are making a strong bid for Duluth trade, and some go so far as to offer to pay street car fare for Duluth customers on orders over \$3.

"The members of the butchers' trust in Superior were under an agreement among themselves not to advertise, not even by placards in the windows of the shops, demonstrating beyond a doubt that the retail butchers' association was formed for the purpose of preventing competition and to hold the meat prices up to a high figure. And yet some of the local dealers who appeared before the grand jury, when that body was investigating the meat prices in Duluth, claimed that there was no trust organization. Verily, the greed for gold has taken from the trust butchers all semblance of conscience.

"The establishment of independent meat shops at various locations in Duluth are gradually changing the conditions, and some of the members of the local butchers' trust, for the sake of self-preservation, are being forced to cut their prices down to a reasonable figure to compete with the independent shops. Especially is this true of those localities where the independent shops have been opened in proximity to the trust shops and the trade is being drawn away from the latter.

"Since the independent meat market was opened on East Fourth street, a Fourth street butcher, a member of the local trust, has been compelled to bring his prices down to those of the independent shop in order to hold his trade. His shop was deserted, and to persist

in charging the local butchers with bankruptcy.

"The fact may not be generally known that not every butcher in Duluth believes in the trust idea as it has been carried out in Duluth within the past two or three years. One of the leading butchers of the city, a man who has been in business in Duluth for years, said to a close friend of his a few days ago:

"I have made more money the past year than in any five years since I have been in business, but I do not want to make money that way. I know that I am making too much, but what can I do? I must stay in the association regardless of what I think of its methods, or I will be forced out of business. My friends and neighbors know I am getting more profit than I have any right to, and the change in their feelings toward me is not at all pleasant; but what can I do? There are perhaps a few of us in the association who do not believe in such prices as we are compelled to charge, but if a half dozen of us pulled out, what then? We would simply be put out of business, and the other shops would get that much more profit or others would start in our places.

"I have hope that we may get down to a basis where the members will be content with a reasonable profit. There are a lot of bull-headed members, however, who haven't sense enough to see what they are doing and what they are getting us into. They simply see the cash rolling in, and that is the only side of it that appeals to them. They are the kind of men who would take the last cent of a family for the necessities of life and then turn them out of house and home because they could not pay rent."

"Pork and beef have declined in price within the past few days.

"This information has not been obtained from a trust butcher shop, nor from any one of the packinghouses in Duluth. Fortunately, Duluth is not the only place on the map, and other cities have butcher shops and offices of packinghouses.

"Here is what a St. Paul paper said a few days ago:

"In the past few weeks have lowered the price of pork from about 12 cents a pound to 8, and consumers who buy the meat at retail are experiencing a corresponding reduction in prices. Choice cuts of pork which a week ago were sold for 15 cents per pound are selling to-day for 12 and 12½ cents. Less desirable cuts are realizing 10 cents a pound in all the downtown meat markets. The packers have also reduced the price of beef on the hoof about 20 per cent., but there has been little change in retail prices."

"What has Mr. Trust to say to that? It simply means that he is pocketing a higher profit than ever.

"The time is now about ripe for the cry to go up from the butchers that turkeys will be terribly scarce about Christmas time, that the whole country has been scoured and that birds are scarcer than bananas growing in winter time. But 'never let yourself get worried,' there will be turkeys enough when the time comes. Try the Chicago remedy if the prices are way up in the air. Don't buy them and then watch the prices tumble.

"A Duluth board of trade man says he can land in Duluth 1,000 pounds of turkeys from the country for Christmas, and he will sell them at 13 cents a pound and make money. He got several turkeys at Thanksgiving time when the butchers were crying about the scarcity, and they cost him about 11 cents a pound.

"If turkeys can be bought in the country at those prices, is any one fool enough to think these trust butchers in Duluth are paying 18 and 19 cents a pound for their turkeys? Not much."

[The butchers up there went a bit too far. They should have used their strong and excellent organization for bettering their condition and not for oppressive measures. Their present troubles they brought upon themselves.—Ed.]

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The quarterly meeting of the Old Colony Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Union was held at South Braintree, Mass., last week. A number of meat men attended and a pleasant time was had.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Duluth, Minn., are keeping up their close organization against price cutting, in spite of the fact that one member has cut loose for a meat war.

The Butchers' Association of Hamilton, O., is an organization to secure and control the Sunday closing of markets, as agreed upon among the marketmen. The shops now close on Sundays.

FIGHT MEAT INJECTION.

The butcher unions at Los Angeles, Cal., asked the general body to boycott what it calls "unfair firms." An injunction was secured against them. They went to court on it. This is what J. R. Walker, chairman of the local Central Strike Committee said about the suit which went to trial last week: "We will go into court next Friday morning prepared to make the fight of our lives. We will prove that the allegations of the Louis Sentous Packing Co., upon which it secured a temporary injunction against us, are false in every particular; we will prove that there has been positively no discrimination as alleged; we have every belief that the temporary injunction will be dissolved and that we will win the fight."

"To-day 15,000 additional boycott dodgers will be mailed to the Western Federation of Miners not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. After much labor we have secured the names and addresses of these officials in every mining camp out west, an achievement of much value at this time. All the Cudahy branches west of El Paso will be reached effectively in this manner. The list of fair firms sent out to-day will not include the name of Louis Sentous Packing Company. The temporary injunction restrains us from using its name."

Just what he did prove will not be known until our Western mail arrives from the Pacific slope. Chances are that he didn't prove it.

CHICAGO REBELS AGAINST DEAD BEEF.

"Put it on the hook."

"I'll hand you this Saturday."

"Ma says she'll pay you when pa gets paid."

These familiar trade expressions are very disturbing to the members of the Retail Merchants' Association. President O. C. Mansfield says that is the most expensive conversation in the world and the butchers and grocers of Chicago want it elided from their vocabulary.

They did not say "elided" at their meeting in the Atwood Building, but it amounts to the same thing.

President Mansfield says he has a little list and all grocers and butchers are asked to turn in the names of the following:

Dead beats.

Welchers.

Chronic movers.

Habitual "tab" fiends.

People who think they will have the money the first of the month.

In the ranks of these classes want, privation, misery, woe and starvation will stalk unless they pay market prices for edibles.

Keep off the list.

Pay the grocer boy.

TOOK DOWN UNION SAUSAGE SIGNS.

The union signs have been dropped from the sausage shops in Rochester, N. Y. The "last ditch" people are getting uncomfortable at the success of the fight against the striking butchers. The new shops have not been encouraging, and a general breaking up is expected.

BACKWOODS MEAT METHODS.

F. W. Bicknell has been studying Argentine meat methods. He thinks they are crude. He says:

"Because Argentina is a long distance from the United States and the people strange to us we should not be frightened and hesitate to reach out for a business that is so simple and that has earned such handsome profits for others. There is nothing to fear in taking stock to Argentina to sell if the animals are right. They should without fail be tested for tuberculosis before leaving home, for they will be subjected to the tuberculin test there at the end of forty day's quarantine, and if they react, showing that they have the disease, they will have to be slaughtered or removed from the country immediately. The English breeders who send animals to Argentina do not generally do this. Our government certificate showing freedom from tuberculosis would, therefore, add to the value of the animal.

"There is no prejudice against any North American in Argentina that is worth taking into consideration in any business enterprise. Any man from the United States who has something to sell that pleases the people there, will be well received, and he has as good a chance to sell it as any other man from any other country, provided that he knows the conditions as well as the other man, and conforms to them. These things he must learn. To sell breeding stock he will have no trouble if the animals are the right sort, for good breeding stock is keenly sought after, and the supply is inadequate. The Argentines would be very glad to see us enter more into competition with the English and others in respect to their trade, and we may do so very profitably and safely if we study the conditions and observe them in what we do. The writer met with a very cordial reception among Argentines, and had to acknowledge many courtesies. He found them, as well as the English farmers and stock raisers, who are very strong there, always willing to give information. They show a lively interest in us and admiration for our development."

"The beef supply of the city of Buenos Ayres comes from one great market, where from 1,200 to 2,500 animals—steers, oxen, cows, heifers and calves—are brought daily and sold by various commission men to the city butchers. Part of the sales are at auction, but the majority are private. The killing is all done in a place provided by the city, and is under municipal inspection. Sheep and hogs, as well as cattle, are killed here, each man killing on his own account.

"There is a tremendous waste, especially during the summer, as there is no refrigeration, and all meat is sold the day it is killed or surely the next day. Many butchers buy carcasses from others who kill by wholesale and supply retailers. If the retailer, when ordering his supply the day before overestimates the next day's business he suffers a loss, and it often happens that the price of meat begins to fall before noon, and by night is half what it was in the morning, especially if the day has been warm.

"The meat, besides being usually from inferior animals, is tough and stringy and full of water, shrinking heavily in the cooking. It has had no time to cool and being grass-fed is watery. Besides, it is sold by the chunk, not by weight, and is cut up in much the same manner as meat is cut for dogs or menagerie beasts.

"Such a thing as a sirloin or porterhouse steak is unknown in Argentina. The carcasses being hacked to pieces without regard to the choice cuts and sold at a uniform price for the whole, good and bad, makes it very difficult to get a good piece, although sometimes tender, juicy steaks and attractive roasts may be had in the best restaurants and hotels, but it is by no means a sure thing. Several efforts have been made to enforce the municipal law requiring meat to be sold by the kilo (about two and one-fifth pounds), but the butchers are opposed to it, and cus-

tomers who demand the right to buy by the kilo soon learn that it does not pay, for they get more if they buy by the piece."

BIRTH WEIGHT AND GAIN OF CALVES.

In a recent issue of "Wallace's Farmer," Mr. Tannehill reports a record of the birth weight of calves and the gains made by part of them during the first few weeks of their lives. He says:

"I made it a point to weigh the calves as soon as possible after they were dropped. Out of the 27 born on our farm this season 23 were carefully weighed and recorded. The smallest one tipped the beam at 70 pounds, while the largest one was 28 pounds heavier. The majority weighed around 75 pounds, and I found the average to be an even 80 pounds. The 98 pound bull calf was from a 1,200 pound old cow, and the 70 pound bull calf was from a 600 pound heifer 22 months old. All were sired by the same bull, and the conditions were practically the same in all cases. Here is the record kept on four of them, all bulls excepting No. 3: No. 1 weighed 70 pounds at birth, 200 pounds 130 days after birth, or a gain of 1 pound per day for 130 days. No. 2 weighed 75 pounds at birth, 395 pounds 180 days later, or a gain of 1.66 pounds per day for 180 days. No. 3 weighed 90 pounds at birth, 230 pounds 76 days after birth, or a gain of 1.84 pounds per day for 76 days. No. 4 weighed 98 pounds at birth and 150 days later weighed 412 pounds, or a 2.1 pound daily gain for 150 days."

Mr. Tannehill does not say whether these four calves were fed alike or not, or why he does not give the after weights of the other calves. If these received the same care and kind of feed, it would indicate that the weight of the calf at birth had a certain relation to the gains that would be made afterward. If farmers would keep more such records and report them, together with the circumstances surrounding the making of them, we believe great benefit would result to themselves as well as to the many readers of farm papers. They would be surprised to find how much of value they would in this way learn about their business.

CAREER OF SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

From Dover (N. J.) Iron Era.

From the time when he was ten years old and earning sixty cents a week as an errand boy in Glasgow, Sir Thomas Lipton has fought his way to success by tireless energy, working, as he says, "twenty-five hours a day."

His school days ending at ten he continued his education at night school. At sixteen he took steerage passage to America, and landed in New York with but a few shillings. He wandered South, worked on a plantation in South Carolina, drove a street car in New Orleans, took orders for crayon portraits, and after two years returned to Glasgow with only a few dollars, but much experience and wisdom. His poor father had saved four hundred dollars and loaned it to Thomas to start him in a little bacon and provision store. The bulk of the capital was put into advertising, and two of his father's finest hogs he scraped and scrubbed and polished till they shone. Then he harnessed them to

a little red wagon on which was painted "Go to Lipton's," and had them driven through town.

The little business grew rapidly, one store after another was added, until to-day he has over five hundred and twenty stores all over the world and employs over ten thousand people. He is the largest individual landowner in Ceylon, pays more money in duty than any other firm in the Empire, has cocoa, tea and coffee plantations, fruit farms in Kent, bakeries in Glasgow, canning factories in Liverpool, kills thousands of hogs a day in his Chicago packing house, and handles every variety of food product except beef.

Lipton's recipe for success, "Work hard, deal honestly, be enterprising, exercise careful judgment, and advertise freely," condenses the business biography of this prince of business men, who has carried the same creed into his yachting.

NEW SHOPS.

George A. Haynes has opened his meat market at Apulia Station, N. Y.

James H. Rogers, a well-known butcher, has reopened his meat market at Deadwood, S. D.

Fred Trudeau has opened a meat and grocery store at Westfield, Mass.

C. Knotts and W. Minnich have just opened a meat market at Urbana, O.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Mead & Levan, have bought Scott Wilson's meat market, on North Lundy street, Salem, Ohio.

Schlosser & Plagmann now own the Christian Bumeister meat market in Davenport, Ia.

George Walter & Harry Adams have bought the provision business of Woodruff & Son, at Medway, Mass.

R. A. McQuaid, of Worcester, Mass., succeeds Eben T. Hall in the meat business at Upton.

KILLED HOG IN COURT.

There was a hog killing scrape in a Louisville, Ky., court last week. A big hog was slaughtered in the court room, in order to demonstrate a point involved in the suit of the heirs of R. C. Wayne for \$200,000 insurance. The plaintiff claimed that a shotgun discharged with the muzzle against the chest would mutilate the entire body. The defense denied this, and claimed that the fact that Wayne had only a slight wound when found dead, did not show that he did not commit suicide, as charged by them.

The hog was brought into court and was killed in the presence of the jurors. The muzzle of the gun was held against the animal's side and the trigger was pulled.

The wound was small and round, and served to prove the point made by the defense. The animal made a violent effort to save his life. He ran into the jury box and upset one of the jurors, and could not be killed until tied securely.

BUSINESSES BURNED.

The meat market of John S. McCarthy was burned at St. Louis, Mo., while the owner slept.

A fire in Charles Richardson's market in Buffalo, N. Y., did \$1,500 worth of damage.

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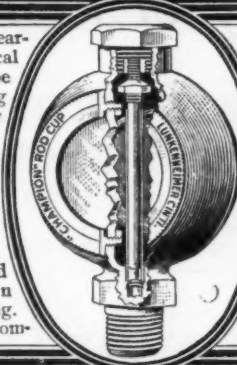
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bined with the shape of the body, carries the oil to the holes in the feed tube. A trial solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalogue of superior brass and iron steam specialties. Specify "Lunkenheimer" make and order from your dealer.

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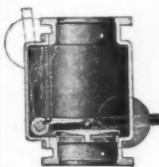
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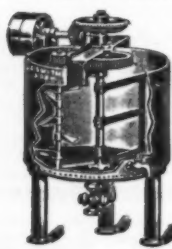
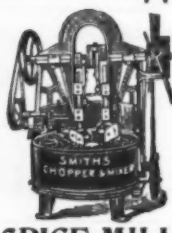


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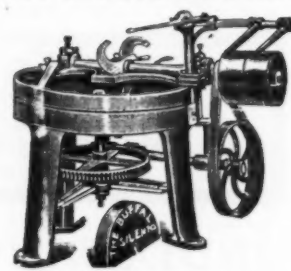

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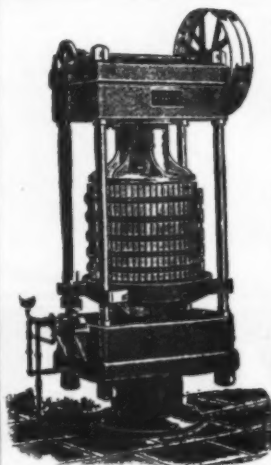
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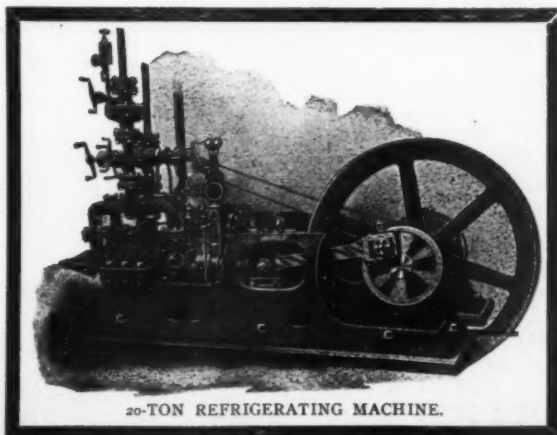
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MOTORS.

Sprague Electric Co.

OIL FILTERS.

Burt Mfg. Co.

OIL MILL MACHINERY.

Buckeye Iron & Brass Works, The.
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Valle Co.

PACKING.

Robertson & Sons, J. L.
Jenkins Bros.

PAINT.

Hook, F. E.
Standard Paint Co.

PAINTING MACHINES.

Hook, F. E.

PATENTS.

Wilson, H. B. & Co.

PIGS' FOOT SPLITTERS.

John E. Smith's Sons Co.
Weir & Craig Mfg. Co.

PORK AND BEEF PACKERS.

Agar Packing Co.
Anglo-American Provision Co.
Armour & Co.
Armour Packing Co.
Armstrong Packing Co.
Doid Packing Co., Jacob.
Eichel & Co.
Fairbank, F. R.
Felin Company, John J.
German-American Provision Co.
Halstead & Co.
Hammond, G. H., Co.
Indianapolis Abattoir Co.
Kings & Co., Ltd.
Libby, McNeill & Libby.
Lipton, The T. J. Co.
Morris Nelson & Co.
Muhs, The Henry, Co.
North Packing & Provision Co.
Perkins & Co., T. M.
Roesech & Sons.
Robe & Brother.
Ruddy Bros.
Schlorer, Edw.
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.
Sinclair & Co., Ltd., T. M.
Stern & Son, Joseph.
Swift & Company.
Trenton Abattoir Co.
United Dressed Beef Co.
Virginia Packing Co.

POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY.

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Valle Co.

PRESERVATIVES.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.

PRESSES.

Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.
The Boomer & Boschert Co.
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.
Thomas-Albright Co.
Perrin, William B.
Shriver, T., & Co.
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Valle Co.
Weir & Craig Mfg. Co.

PROVISIONS.

Adams Bros. Co.
Bower, John & Co.
Indianapolis Abattoir Co.
Keane, T. T.
Margenm Prov. Co.
Muhs, The Henry, Co.
Ottman & Co., Wm.
Reed's Sons, C. H.
Robinson, G. W.
Roesech & Sons.
Shaw, John.
Snyder, W. A.
Springfield Provision Co.
Wheeler Co., T. H.
Zimmerman, M.

PUMPS.

Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.
Lowe Pump & M. Co.
Stewart Heater Co.
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Valle Co.
Taber Pump Co.

REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

American Linde Refrigeration Co.
Brunswick Ref. Co.
Creamery Package Mfg. Co.
Frick Co., The.
Remington Machine Co.
Triumph Ice Machine Co.
Vogt Machine Co., Henry.
F. W. Wolf Co.

REFRIGERATING MACHINE SUPPLIES.

Triumph Ice Machine Co.
F. W. Wolf Co.

REFRIGERATING PIPE.

Triumph Ice Machine Co.
F. W. Wolf Co.

REFRIGERATING ENGINEERS.

Triumph Ice Machine Co.
F. W. Wolf Co.

ROOFING.

F. W. Bird & Son.
Standard Paint Co.

SAL SODA.

Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

SALT.

Higbie, F. K. Co.

SAUSAGE MANUFACTURERS.

(See Pork and Beef Packers.)

SCALES.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Moneyweight Scale Co.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.

SCREENING MACHINERY.

Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.

SILICATES OF SODA.

Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

SKEWERS.

American Wire Form Co.
Brecht, B. S. Co.
Higbie, F. K. Co.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.
Spencer Wire Co.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

SPICES.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Fischer Mills.
McCormick & Co.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.

SPICE GRINDERS.

Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
John E. Smith's Sons Co.

SOAP MAKERS.

Armstrong Packing Co.

SOAPMAKERS' MACHINERY.

Dupp Co., H. Wm.
Taber Pump Co.

SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

SODA ASH.

Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

STEAM AND POWER PUMPING MACHINERY.

Lunkenheimer Co.
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Valle Co.

STEAM GAUGES.

Crosby Steam Gauge & Valve Co.
Lunkenheimer Co.

STEAM TRAPS.

American Blower Co.

SUPPLIES FOR BUTCHERS.

Albright-Neil Co.
American Wire Form Co.
Billingham, P., & Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.
Davies Warehouse & Supply Co.
Higbie, F. K. Co.
McLenn, James.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.
Ottenheimer Bros.
Plumb, F. R.
Weir & Craig Mfg. Co.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

SUPPLIES FOR PACKINGHOUSES.

Adt, J. B.
Albright-Neil Co.
Billingham, P., & Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.
Davies Warehouse & Supply Co.
Higbie, F. K. Co.
Hurford, O. P.
Oppenheimer & Co., S.
Ottenheimer Bros.
Perrin, William B., & Co.
Plumb, F. R.
Smith's, John E. Sons Co.
Weir & Craig Mfg. Co.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

TANKS.

E. A. Bryan Co.
Wm. Graver Tank Works.
Warren City Boiler Works.

THERMOMETERS.

Hohmann & Maurer Mfg. Co.
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TRIERS.

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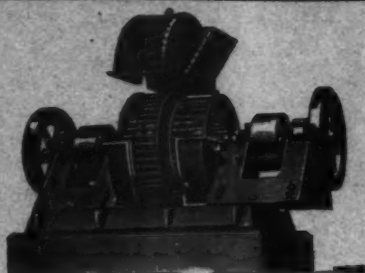
VALVES.

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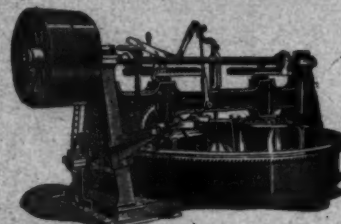
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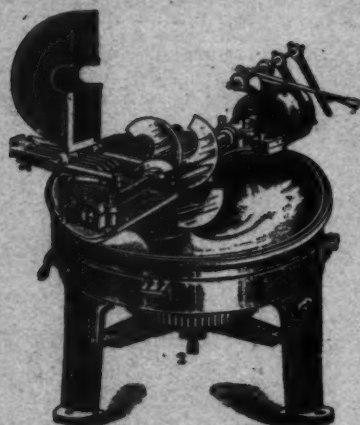
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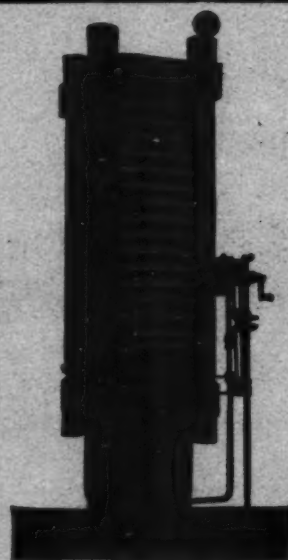
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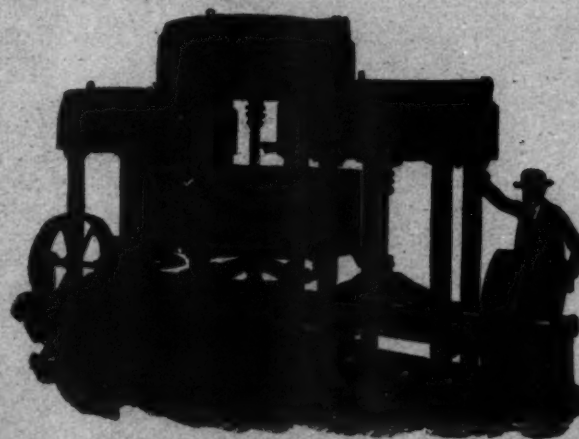
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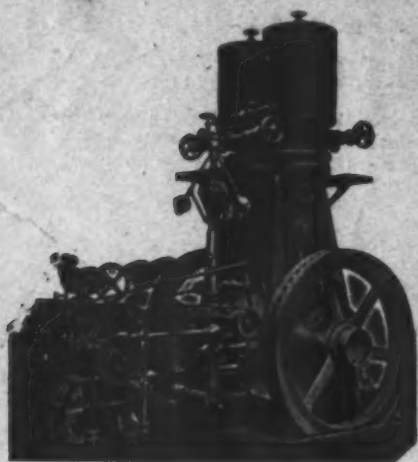
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